

Israeli, 4 SLA men wounded

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier was wounded by a burst of light arms fire near the South Lebanese village of Sabra on Sunday, the military command announced. The command said the shots were fired as the soldier was on the coastal road about three kilometres northeast of the Lebanese port city of Tyre. Earlier Sunday Israeli officials said, four soldiers of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army" (SLA) were shot and injured overnight at a roadblock in the village of Sabra, north of Nabatieh in South Lebanon. Israel has trained and financed the 2,000-strong SLA to take over some of its positions in South Lebanon.

Masri returns from Algiers

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri returned to Amman from Algiers Sunday after attending celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution against France.

Cabinet approves Dakhqan resignation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday approved the resignation of Omar Abdullah Dakhqan from his post as National Planning Council (NPC) president. The cabinet also approved a request by Mr. Dakhqan to be retired as head of president of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Botha begins Israel visit

TEL AVIV (R) — South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha arrived in Israel Saturday on a three-day private visit that newsmen have described as an embarrassment. Mr. Botha was greeted by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Ministry officials at the airport, where neither Mr. Botha nor the Israelis answered reporters' questions. All Israeli newspapers have said Israel was embarrassed by the visit and tried to persuade the South Africans to cancel it. Israel maintains close economic and military ties with South Africa.

M'bow in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — The director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Amadou Mahtar M'bow, arrived in Libya for an official visit, the Libyan news agency JANA reported Sunday. The brief dispatch said Mr. M'bow will hold talks with Libyan officials on increasing cooperation between the UNESCO and Libya.

Fabius, Thatcher make Gulf stopovers

KUWAIT (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius made a brief stopover in Kuwait Sunday on his way home attending the funeral of assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Fabius was taken on a brief tour of Kuwait City by Minister of Commerce and Industry Jassim Al Marzuq before leaving for home. They gave no further details. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, also on her way home from New Delhi, meanwhile made a brief stopover in Bahrain where she was met by Interior Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa Al Kbalifa, the Gulf News Agency said.

Israel seeks UNDOF extension

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Sunday it wanted a six-month extension on the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF), stationed on the Golan Heights. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said ministry Director-General David Kimche informed UNDOF Commander General Carl Gustaf Stahl of Israel's desire.

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Jordan Times

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Beirut delays pullout talks with Israel

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon Sunday asked the United Nations to postpone troop withdrawal talks with Israel, due to have opened Monday, because the cabinet was unable to meet to endorse the negotiations or appoint the military delegates.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is also foreign minister, told Reuters he had made the request "because it was impossible for the cabinet to meet due to the absence of some ministers."

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Lebanon and Israel had agreed to put off for a few days the U.N.-sponsored talks, which are aimed at arranging the withdrawal of some 12,000 Israeli occupation troops from South Lebanon.

Mr. Karami has insisted on a full meeting of his "national unity" cabinet to approve the principle of beginning talks with Israel under U.N. auspices and to agree on a team of military officers to represent Lebanon.

The absence from Beirut of two key ministers, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, dashed Mr. Karami's hopes that the cabinet would meet in time to do so.

Both Lebanon and Israel have been asked to name military representatives to discuss South Lebanon, which has been occupied by Israel since its June 1982 invasion.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri announced that they trusted Mr. Karami to make the necessary decisions on delegates alone. But government sources said neither Mr. Karami nor President Amin Gemayel was willing to do so without a firm commitment from the opposition leaders that the delegates and their decisions would not be challenged later. The sources asked not to be named.

Militias led by Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt, and aided by Syria,

forced Lebanon to cancel a U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal accord with Israel last March, saying it damaged Lebanon's sovereignty by giving Israel a role in policing the south.

Syria, which strongly supports Mr. Karami's six-month-old government, has said it approves the new talks provided they result in an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam last week tried to persuade Lebanese factions to set aside their political differences and agree on sending Lebanese army units to the south in readiness to take over when the Israelis leave.

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt recently threatened to resign from the cabinet, saying Mr. Gemayel is stalling on political reforms.

Mr. Karami said rival militias now in control of the coast road south had agreed in principle to let a new army brigade deploy up to Israeli lines at the Awali River.

Mr. Junblatt said in a speech Sunday he had no objections to sending the army south, as long as this was not a pretext for regaining control of militia-held areas in and around Beirut.

He said the creation of new brigades was unjustifiable and expressed fears they would "embrace the agents in the south, those who collaborated with the (Israeli) occupation."

Israel has said it will withdraw from the south only if an Israeli-armed militia, the Christian-led "South Lebanese Army," remains in control of territory along its northern border.

Khaddam joins Gemayel, Berri in Algeria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam was Sunday flying to Algiers, joining Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and cabinet minister Nabih Berri there after talks in Damascus with a top U.S. official and the speaker of Lebanon's parliament, Arab diplomatic sources said.

There was no official explanation of his visit, which comes just hours after Lebanon asked for a postponement of talks with Israel on withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel flew to Algiers earlier Sunday on his first official visit to the country.

Mr. Berri, head of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and minister for South Lebanon, has been there since Thursday and failed to return to Beirut for a planned meeting of the national unity cabinet Sunday.

It had been due to agree a negotiating team for the talks with Israel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he had been forced to ask for postponement of the talks, originally set for Monday, because of the cabinet's failure to meet.

The diplomatic sources said both Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Khaddam were due to meet Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, but could give no further details of the reasons for the sudden flurry of diplomatic activity.

Mr. Khaddam, who played a key role in piecing together a ceasefire between Lebanon's warring factions earlier this year, earlier had separate meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Hussein Al Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese parliament.

Both Syrian and U.S. officials

declined to comment on Mr. Khaddam's meeting with Mr. Murphy, who arrived Saturday night after several meetings with Israeli leaders on the withdrawal talks.

Among preconditions for withdrawal, Israel insists Syria and Lebanon should guarantee the "security" on its northern border. Syria, however, insists on an unconditional withdrawal and comments by its official media Sunday reflected an increasingly hostile stance on the issue.

The government daily Tishrin called Israel's decision to enter U.N.-sponsored withdrawal talks "a victory for Lebanon in coordination with Syria," saying Israel had retreated on previous conditions it had set for such negotiations.

It pointed to a previous Israel condition that it would only enter direct talks with Lebanese leaders or U.S.-mediated indirect negotiations, and noted Israel had previously U.N. mediation.

Al Baath, newspaper of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, said Israel had only two choices in South Lebanon.

"Israel can withdraw without condition or stay and face more strikes," it said, referring to daily attacks against Israeli troops in the occupied territory.

"Either way, it will be a victory for Lebanon, Syria and the Arab masses," Al Baath said.

Tishrin quoted the Lebanese parliament speaker as saying Lebanon, too, rejected Israel's demand for "security guarantees."

"Lebanon is not concerned for the security of Israel. Lebanon is only concerned about the security of its own land," it quoted Mr. Hussein as saying.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chats with Iraq's Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, upon the prince's arrival in Baghdad Sunday. Second from right is Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar with an unidentified official (Petra photo)

Indian violence subsides 4 days after Gandhi's death

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India was returning to normal Sunday after four days of savage anti-Sikh violence left 900 people dead but isolated incidents of arson and murder continued.

Fresh violence was reported from Ghaziabad industrial town 20 kilometres northeast of Delhi where nine bodies were found on a local train. Officials said a factory in the town was set on fire.

More incidents of arson were also reported from a steel town in eastern Orissa state, but generally the pace of the violence, sparked by the murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two Sikhs last Wednesday, appeared to be slowing.

New Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who set light to the crematorium pyre of his mother beside the River Jamuna here Saturday, pushed through tough measures to stop the killings.

The army, sometimes using armoured personnel carriers (APCs) were rushing to any trouble spots in the Delhi region, and newly appointed Delhi Governor M.M.K. Wali told reporters: "We hope to be able to totally control the situation maybe by tonight."

Mr. Wali said 458 people had been killed in Delhi during the unrest and police had opened fire in 102 separate incidents. But he said only one incident occurred in the capital Sunday when a man was injured in a knife attack.

One big problem facing Mr. Gandhi's government is the thousands of Sikhs sheltering in ref-

ugee camps and temples throughout the country. In Delhi alone, there are 20,000 Sikhs in nine camps.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa of Calcutta and three of her nuns were among the first visitors comforting refugees Sunday morning.

Armed guards were stationed on trains leaving the capital Sunday to prevent a repeat of massacres of Sikh passengers that has left scores dead.

The Indian government ordered Saturday that no train would leave the two railway stations — New Delhi and Old Delhi — without armed escorts.

'Conspiracy' reports

Reuters quoted police sources as saying that a man accused of being a mastermind in the plot to kill Mrs. Gandhi left India a week before she was assassinated.

They said one of the Sikh bodyguards who shot the prime minister on Wednesday had told police the man headed Sikh extremist activities in New Delhi and had administered an oath to him to kill Mrs. Gandhi.

The sources said the alleged mastermind had left the country 10 days ago, fuelling a belief by police that there was a conspiracy backed by Sikhs living abroad.

The man's house in a Delhi suburb was burnt down by an angry mob the day after Mrs. Gandhi was murdered.

The bodyguard, Sarwant Singh,

was shot and wounded by other guards immediately after he and a colleague assassinated Mrs. Gandhi. The second bodyguard was killed.

Satwant Singh was taken to a Delhi hospital where police have been interrogating him.

Satwant Singh's wife was arrested in northern Punjab state, a centre of Sikh separatist extremism, where the population is more than half Sikh, the mass-circulation English-language Hindustan Times claimed.

Mrs. Singh, whose first name was not given, disclosed that "some army general was behind the murder plot," the Hindustan Times claimed.

The Indian Express said, however, that Satwant Singh had made several "misleading statements" in his interrogation, "often naming conspirators or mentors who are non-existent or dead."

The independent Statesman newspaper reported Thursday that an unnamed major general of the Indian army based in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, had been implicated in the alleged plot to assassinate the prime minister.

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Attacks on Sikhs likely to affect Indian economy, page 7

Rajiv Gandhi impresses world leaders; Zia seeks new approach towards ties with India; Gandhi assassins shot in guardhouse, report says, page 8

Bethlehem bus attacker remanded into custody

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli army trooper, one of four soldiers held for questioning over a rocket attack last Sunday on an Arab bus, was remanded Sunday for 15 days.

David Ben-Shimon told an Israeli court he had carried out the attack in which a Palestinian was killed and 10 were wounded because "I could not accept the spilling of Jewish blood for nothing."

The bus attack in Jerusalem happened days after two Israelis were shot dead near the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem. A Palestinian was arrested for the shootings.

Police said Saturday Ben-

Shimon would be charged with firing the rocket.

Another soldier was remanded until Wednesday on suspicion of withholding information about the incident and a woman soldier was being held for questioning. A fourth soldier, held earlier, had been released, police said.

Ben-Shimon had also admitted tossing a grenade into an Arab cafe in Jerusalem's Old City last month, police said Sunday.

The attack on the bus sparked a week of violent Palestinian demonstrations in the West Bank and prompted authorities to close down Bethlehem University for four days.

Hundreds dying daily in Ethiopian province

KOREM, Ethiopia (Agencies) — Hundreds of Ethiopians are dying every day in the northern province of Wollo, many of them succumbing to starvation and disease on the road to aid centres, relief officials say.

In the past 10 days, both Western and Soviet bloc countries have begun an airlift of emergency supplies but they have not yet reached places where starving peasants are congregating such as Korem, 400 kilometres north of Addis Ababa.

Reporters returning from a

two-day trip to Wollo province Saturday saw thousands of famine-stricken peasants on the road, walking to relief centres in search of food.

Some carried their wives, husbands or children on makeshift stretchers. Others, too weak to walk, lay by the side of the road waiting to die.

The government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) estimates that three consecutive years of drought have afflicted 1.2 million of the province's

(Continued on page 3)

Nishanov urges Arab unity

AMMAN (J.T.) — Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafiq Nishanov Sunday called on the Arab World to intensify joint efforts to face Israel's expansionist policies in the area, saying that only the Israelis benefit from Arab disunity and lack of coordination. Mr. Nishanov was speaking in a celebration held here by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society to mark the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. The ambassador praised relations between Amman and Moscow and said his country appreciated His Majesty King Hussein's support for the Soviet Union's call for an international conference on the Middle East. "We are convinced that such a conference can lead to a just solution in the Middle East," Mr. Nishanov said, adding that the credibility of other countries vis-a-vis the question of peace should be judged according to their position on the Soviet proposals.

Crown Prince arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, on his way back from New Delhi after attending the funeral of Mrs. Gandhi, who was assassinated Wednesday.

Following the funeral ceremonies, Prince Hassan made a statement describing the death of the Indian Prime Minister as a great loss to the Indian people and the Third World. He paid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi's services and efforts to promote the Non-Aligned Movement and her support for Arab causes.

Prince Hassan also wished the Indian government and people success and prosperity. While in New Delhi, Prince Hassan also held talks with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French Premier Laurent Fabius as well as several other heads of delegations of friendly Arab and Muslim countries attending the funeral of Mrs. Gandhi.

The Crown Prince also reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in the war.

The Crown Prince was received upon arrival in Baghdad by Iraqi Vice-President Izzat Ibrahim, Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz and senior members of the Iraqi government.

Prince Hassan arrived in Iraq from Oman, where he was received by Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id earlier Sunday. He conveyed to the Omani leader greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and the people of Jordan and reviewed with him the current Arab situation and issues of common interest to Jordan and Oman.

Later, Sultan Qaboos hosted a luncheon in honour of Prince Hassan and the official delegation accompanying him, which includes Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar.

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Military delegation arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A Jordanian military delegation arrived in Cairo Sunday for a 10-day visit during which it will tour Egyptian military installations and participate in Air Force Day celebrations, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. It said the delegation was headed by Major-General Ahmad Alaeddin, inspector-general of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Baz calls for new American initiative

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser Sunday urged a new Middle East peace initiative by the United States after next Tuesday's presidential election.

Osama Al Baz told the newspaper Al Ahram in an interview that he believed the next U.S. administration would reaffirm support for President Reagan's 1982 proposal, calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

"Now that the U.S. elections are nearly over, the new U.S. administration must play an effective role in the Middle East," Mr. Baz was quoted as saying.

"We think they will reiterate their commitment to the Reagan plan and this could be a helping factor but not adequate. We need further steps... the situation now calls for a more solid position from the United States," Mr. Baz added.

Mr. Baz denied that talks Mr. Mubarak has held in Europe indicated an Egyptian shift away from the U.S. as a peacemaker.

"It would be a mistake to shift from one party to another," he said. "We must maintain contacts with all parties, whether the U.S., the European Community, the Soviet Union, Israel or the Non-Aligned Movement."

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Belonogov met Sunday with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and discussed bilateral relations and Middle East issues.

"We discussed issues of mutual interest, developing bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Belonogov told reporters following the meeting. "My discussions with Egyptian leaders is aimed at creating understanding between our two countries," he added.

Mr. Belonogov is the first Soviet ambassador to Egypt in three years. Relations between the two countries had been strained for more than a decade after late President Anwar Sadat expelled 17,000 Soviet military personnel in 1972.

PFLP claims rocket attack on Bisan Valley

DAMASCUS (R) — A military spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Sunday said the PFLP was responsible for a Katyusha rocket attack on Israel's Bisan Valley Saturday night.

In a statement released here he said PFLP commandos based inside Israel launched the attack, in which he said several people were killed or wounded.

Israeli military officials said troops found remnants of two Katyushas fired into Bisan Valley Saturday night and contended they could have been fired from Jordan.

The PFLP statement said the attack was launched against "right-wing Zionists" who were trying to drive Palestinians out of their homeland.

Israel launches crucial 3-month price freeze

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel embarked Sunday on a three-month wage-and-price freeze whose success in reducing 600 per cent annual inflation could determine the fate of the "national unity" government.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai, announcing the start of the freeze after it gained cabinet approval, hailed the plan as a turning point in the serious economic deterioration of recent years. But differences in interpretation between the government and the trade unions quickly emerged.

"The basic idea is we have three months to adjust the root factors of the economy," Mr. Modai told a press conference.

An aide to Prime Minister Shimon Peres said the nine parties of the coalition, which are deeply divided over non-economic issues, would find it hard to stay together if the plan failed.

"In many ways, this agreement represents this government's raison d'etre," he said.

Mr. Peres took an active part in

(Continued on page 3)

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi Sunday appealed to Arab states to do all they can to promote joint economic action with a view to fulfilling the objectives of the Arab economic unity agreement and the provisions of the Arab Common Market.

"The present situation requires from all Arab states to work seriously together and lay down pro-

Countries represented at the meeting are: Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Libya, South Yemen and Somalia.

Mr. Obeidi pointed out that the gross national Arab production has been receding over the past years "because the Arab region is

Countries represented at the meeting are: Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Libya, South Yemen and Somalia.



In Tehran several thousand people demonstrated Sunday outside the former U.S. embassy on the fifth anniversary of its seizure by radical students and officials gave no indication that U.S.-

Sunday's demonstration was well-organised with singing by schoolboys and chanting of slogans. Banners proclaimed "Death to the U.S.," and "Uncle Sam" was hung in effigy.

There would have to be a publication in the language of those whose opinions it hopes to influence.

The OAU summit, starting on Nov. 12, will coincide with the mid-November deadline for the withdrawal from Chad of 3,000

The OAU can argue that unlike previous peace efforts it was not involved in the Brazzaville talks and therefore not responsible for their failure, the sources said.

Although the Addis Ababa summit is likely to call for a resumption of peace talks, one Congo-based French diplomat said it will concentrate on other issues now the Chadians have agreed to meet on their own terms.

By James Adams

Mr. Zippori was authorised to offer Iran a wide range of arms at the regular market price. As part of the deal, Iran had to agree to provide protection for all Jews living in the country.

Now that the arms for Jews deal has been cancelled the future of the several thousand Jews remaining in the country is uncertain

07:00	Light Music	World News 22:59 Twenty Four Hours:
07:30	News Summary	World Summary 22:58 Sports Inter-
07:50	News Summary	national 22:56 Network UK 22:51
08:00	News Summary	Like it Here 22:38 Rock Salad 24:00
09:00	News Summary	World News: The World Today 08:25
09:30	Morning Show	World Police 08:20
10:00	News Summary	08:00 Reflections 08:45 Sports Round-
10:30	News Summary	up 01:00 World News: Commentary
12:05	Pop Session	Hot Hit 01:30 Brain of Britain
13:00	News Summary	1984
13:03	Pop Session	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:30	Instrumentals	
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:30	Instrumentals	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:00	Classical Show Case	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Sports Round-up	
18:30	Arabian Nights	
19:00	News Summary	
19:30	Disco with the Stars	
20:00	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
21:05	News Summary	
23:00	News Summary	
24:00	News Headlines	

VOICE OF AMERICA
 MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,
 11925 and 13210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business news; science and medicine; sports reports; VOA editorial and news; U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; viewpoints; features 17:00-18:00 News 18:00-19:00 Special English News and Features 19:00-19:30 Focus 19:30-20:00 Music USA standards 19:30 News 19:30-20:00 Newsline 19:30-20:00 News and Features 20:00-20:30 News 20:30-21:00 Music USA standards 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Tunisian Cultural Centre 39777
Haye Arts Centre 66119
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664751
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84385S

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). Located in the Old City, near Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qad (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordanian National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muazzanat, Jabal Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lwerdash. 374-60.
De Selve Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. 661757.
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abadi. 32541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 772621.
St. Syrian Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 77751.
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) Located in Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

06:30	.....	Fajr
05:50	.....	(Sunrise) Duha
12:00	.....	Zuhra
14:22	.....	Asr
16:43	.....	Maghrib

07:50	Cairo (ME)	UAE sterling	108.11	108.8
07:15	Beirut (RJ)	U.K. dirham pound	498.31	501.3
11:00	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	U.S. dollar	395.52	392.5
11:30	Vicenza, Chicago (RJ)	W. German mark	134.47	135.2
14:30	Cairo (RJ)			
14:40	Kuwait (KU)			
15:00	Jeddah, Medina (RJ)			
17:25	Istanbul, Balgrade (JU)			
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)			
19:40	Ohahran (RJ)			
19:50	Doha, Muscat (RJ)			
20:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)			
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)			
20:30	Doha (RJ)			
20:45	Cairo (RJ)			
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)			
21:30	Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)			
23:30	Cairo (ME)			
23:30	Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)			

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with chance for thunder showers. Light and variable winds will be becoming southwesterly moderate to fresh, with squalls and partly cloudy with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman	12/23
Aqaba	18/31
Jerusalem	12/24
Jordan Valley	20/32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 24. Humidity records: Amman 31 per cent. Ampla 42

AMMAN:		Overseas calls	
Dr. Khaleel Abu Khamsi		Cable or telegram	
770468		Repair service	
MARKET PRICES			
<i>Upper/lower price in fils per kg.</i>			
Apple (golden)	180 / 150	Lemon	120 / 110
Apple (local)	190 / 160	Marlow	200 / 180
Apple (marken)	180 / 130	Marlow (large)	120 / 110
Banana	200 / 210	Marlow (small)	210 / 170
Bananas (Mukkammar)	240 / 210	Onion (dry)	160 / 150
Beans	480 / 420	Onion (green)	240 / 230
Broad beans	350 / 300	Okra	520 / 450
Cabbage	130 / 100	Olives (green)	140 / 120
Carrot	140 / 110	Oranges (Red Sacks)	240 / 200
Caiflower	230 / 200	Oranges (Shamouni)	190 / 170
Cauliflower (large)	230 / 200	Parsley	700 / 500
Cucumber (small)	150 / 100	Peas	280 / 250
Dates	220 / 200	Pepper (green)	250 / 220
Eggplant (large)	150 / 120	Pepper (hot green)	260 / 220
Eggplant (small)	170 / 130	Pumpkin/melon (white)	350 / 320
Figs	350 / 300	Raspberries	140 / 120
Gazelle	180 / 150	Radishes	140 / 120
Grapes	250 / 200	Splanch	130 / 110

Board reviews building code, national energy book

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Building Code (NBC) higher board held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Public Works Ra'if Nijem to discuss the progress in preparing the code and to review recommendations of an ad hoc committee. A board spokesman said later that the board decided to issue a special national guidebook on energy in view of its importance and the effect of energy on the national economy.

The board has requested that the Royal Scientific Society, where the building research centre is located, to issue the guidebook before the end of 1985. Ministers of industry and trade, municipal and rural affairs and the environment and transport as well as the Housing Corporation's director, the dean of Engineering Faculty at the University of Jordan and the president of the Jordanian Engineering Association attended the meeting.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet endorses Egyptian trade protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday endorsed a trade protocol agreement with Egypt signed last month. The cabinet also approved the minutes of the joint Jordanian Egyptian economic committee meeting that covered bilateral cooperation in trade, industry, energy, transport and tourism, and the exchange of manpower and cooperation in planning affairs.

Arab tourism talks to open today

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Arab Tourism Organisation will open an extraordinary session in Amman Monday. The four-day meeting to be attended by representatives of various Arab states will elect a secretary general and will endorse several bylaws governing administrative and financial affairs. The delegates will also discuss a pan-Arab tourism strategy.

Tarawneh opens civil defence centres

IRBID (Petra) — Civil Defence Director Khaled Tarawneh opened in Irbid governorate Sunday a civil defence centre at Taibeh. The new centre has been provided with two fire engines, first aid supplies and qualified staff. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Irbid's district governor, the mayor and other officials. Major General Tarawneh later opened a temporary civil defence centre at the permanent site of Yarmouk University to offer services to a number of neighbouring villages.

IDB loans JD 45,000 to enterprises

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) granted 33 loans worth JD 45,000 to various small enterprises and artisans last month to raise the total loans offered in the past 10 months to JD 142,000. A bank spokesman said that the loans went to finance projects in carpentry, aluminium and blacksmithy workshops, solar heaters, auto maintenance workshops, photography, bakeries and confectioneries.

Court sentences, fines embezzlers

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Jordanians have been given jail terms and were fined for embezzling public funds. A spokesman for the military court said that Maher Mohammad Ali Al Awad was sentenced to 15 years in jail and will pay a fine of JD 870 and Abdul Rahmad Saleh will go to prison for two and a half years and pay a fine of JD 161. The military governor has endorsed the sentences.



Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir (left) poses after presenting medals and certificates of merit to farmers who have contributed to the Highland Development Project by reclaiming land (Petra photo)

Agriculture Ministry honours farmers for reclamation of highland regions

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian men and women farmers were honoured by the Ministry of Agriculture Sunday for their efforts in reclaiming and cultivating highland areas.

A special ceremony was held on the occasion during which Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir presented medals and certificates of merit to the exemplary farmers in the course of the country's celebrations of World Food Day. The day has been chosen by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to honour rural women for their role in agricultural and social development and increasing food production.

A silver medal was presented to Mrs. Tharayya Mohammad Al Rashid from Al Aalouk village in Zarqa district, and a bronze medal to Mr. Mahmoud Al Abed Al Hamidan and his wife from the village of Souf in Jerash district.

The 65-year-old Mrs. Al Rashid had to bring up her children and at the same time cultivate her land between 1975 and 1983 following the death of her husband. She received assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture within a programme for developing the highlands. Mrs. Al Rashid ploughs the fields, grows crops by herself and she has planted fruit trees.

The 60-year-old Mr. Al Hamidan, the father of nine daughters and two young sons, embarked on reclaiming his land in 1970 and completed it in 1984 with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture and in cooperation with his wife and his daughters. Mr. Al Hamidan has three daughters who are now employed as teachers in Amman. The honoured farmers had been living in caves before they were offered assistance, and had made heavy sacrifices towards the cultivation of their fields. At present, both families live in new clean homes provided with the necessary facilities.

Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, the representative of the United Nations World Food Programme in Amman Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf and other officials were among those attending the ceremony.

Ministry official leaves to attend education conference in Sweden

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on "special education and guarantee of employment" which is due to open in Sweden Monday. Mr. Khaled Qattan, the legal adviser to the Ministry of Education's special education department left for Sweden Sunday to take part in the three-day conference.

In a pre-departure statement, Mr. Qattan said that he will give a lecture to the conference discussing the gap between schools and the work market. Several leading experts in special education in Sweden will address the conference which will also discuss issues of social planning in Sweden, Mr. Qattan said.

He added that the participants in the conference will tour a number of schools and centres for the rehabilitation of the handicapped and will visit institutions concerned with social development.

Referring to the newly introduced regulations requiring students to take an entrance exam to the secondary stage, the minister said that these regulations are deemed necessary in the national development process and for making available as many qualified and skilled workers as possible to help implement development projects.

According to Mr. Saket 96 per cent of Jordanian children join the elementary school every year and these, he said, require the most attention at this level. He said that in order to avoid shortages in the number of teachers the ministry has employed qualified conscripts in a number of schools in remote regions.

Education minister meets Madaba school directors

Nearly 34% of population still illiterate, Saket says

MADABA (Petra) — Education Minister Hikmat Al Saket announced here Sunday that nearly 34 per cent of the total population of Jordan is still illiterate and most of this figure are women. He said that despite the ministry's efforts to eradicate illiteracy by opening schools for adults and evening classes in various regions, the number of those attending them is quite low. Last year those attending adult education classes were no more than 6,000, the minister said at a meeting with directors of schools in Madaba District.



Hikmat Al Saket

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Illiteracy programme

The ministry is spending JD 300,000 annually on adult education programmes, and the money pays for teachers, the purchase of books and stationery and for facilities at literacy centres around the country. At present nearly 10,000 male and female adults receive education at literacy centres in Jordan — upon from 2,567 in 1968.

Jordan embarked on adult education programmes in 1953 when several evening classes were opened in a number of cities to offer education to those who missed the opportunity of learning when they were young. It was not until 1965 when the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education joined forces to launch organised programmes to spread education among illiterates on a large scale.

At present, the whole task lies on the shoulder of the Ministry of Education which opens a literacy class wherever it finds at least 15 adults wishing to acquire basic learning, and these illiterate people are offered free education, free books and stationery.

Upon the completion of a literacy course at these centres the adults are awarded a diploma certifying that they have acquired elementary-level education.

Jordan Finance Consortium director arrives to discuss banking operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director general of the Jordan Finance Consortium (JFC) in London Mr. Maurice Constant arrived in Amman Sunday for a visit and talks on the consortium's operations which commenced last month. The talks will mainly be with Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan who is also chairman of the JFC's board of directors and representative of the Jordanian government in the consortium. Mr. Constant will also hold talks with other officials and Jordanian businessmen.

JFC's establishment was approved by the Jordanian government in August and its board held its first meeting in September when Dr. Nabulsi was elected chairman. JFC has a capital of £20 million of which the government has a 20 per cent share. The second largest shareholder is the Housing Bank with a 15 per cent share. The other shareholders are the Bank of Jordan, the Cairo Amman Bank, Jordan-Gulf Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Jordan National Bank, Petra Bank, the Syrian-Jordanian Bank, the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, Finance and Credit Corporation, Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation, Jordan Securities Corporation and the National Financial Investment Company.

According to a spokesman for the JFC, operations started in London on Oct. 22 with the purpose of attracting Arab investments to channel them into development projects in Jordan. Also, the JFC was designed to help finance trade, to enable its shareholders to operate more efficiently in international business and to provide banking services for the Arab community in the United Kingdom, the spokesman said.

Hijaz Railway Corporation lacks sufficient funds to revitalise, develop regional rail network for tourism, transport of goods

By Fathi Orqan

AMMAN — Jordan is one of the Arab countries which still lack proper railway services though elements for establishing railroads exist and the country's need for them is great. At present the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) operates a line to carry phosphates produced at Hassa in southern Jordan to Aqaba for export. There is also a line linking Amman with Zarqa and one that goes to Ma'an. But while the first is occasionally operational according to the tourist season and depending on excursion trips undertaken by schools and foreign institutions, the other is totally inactive.

The railway linking Amman with Damascus has not been operated for some time and all indications are that this situation will continue indefinitely. A few years ago, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia discussed the prospect of reviving the Hijaz Railway which connects Damascus with Saudi Arabia through Jordan. The three countries set up a special committee to follow up studies on the project but no more has been heard about the committee or the project ever since.

Director General of the Jordanian side of the Hijaz Railway Corporation (HRC), Fares Al Saraih, was able to shed more light on the situation. He said that the designs for building a broader line and reactivating the rail system have been prepared and there is at present a permanent headquarters for the joint committee based in Damascus. According to the designs, building one kilometre of railroad will cost JD 1 million, but considering the length of the projected line and the HRC's limited resources there is no chance that sufficient amounts will be available for the project Mr. Saraih said.

Phosphates, goods

The Hijaz Railway used to transport phosphates from Ruseifa near Amman to Ras Al Naqab in southern Jordan and trains used to carry 30 per cent of the goods imported via Aqaba along with transporting cereals produced in southern Jordan to the north and to Beirut; and the trains returned with other goods for Jordan. Mr. Saraih pointed out. He said that now this process has ended.

The Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) is using part of the southern line to carry phosphates from Hassa to Aqaba, and goods have stopped reaching Amman or Beirut by train. But he added the Aqaba Railway Corporation is paying the HRC JD 140,000 annually to make up for the loss.

HRC deputy director Mutamen Imaduddin said there are plans for transporting cereals from Aqaba to Ministry of Supply silos in Jweideh, south of Amman, and fuel from the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company in Zarqa to regions in southern Jordan. He app-

aled to citizens living near the railways throughout the country to try to prevent any tampering with the lines and to refrain from causing damage so that the line can remain ready for service at any time.

Another HRC official, Mr. Sudki Lutfi, said that the present train carriages have been in use since 1918, and replacing them is bound to cost a lot of money. Also, the railroad is narrow and does not serve the modern requirements, he said. Mr. Lutfi said a trip from Amman to Zarqa lasts one hour not only because the train is old and slow, but also because irresponsible people obstruct its journey. Some people walk on the rails as they see the train approaching, place rocks on it or allow their children to stone the carriages as the train passes by.

One of the train's drivers, Mr. Daoud Mustafa, said that several years ago the train made six to seven daily trips in various directions carrying passengers or goods. Indeed the train used to be the main means of transport in Jordan before building the Desert Highway to Aqaba. Mr. Mustafa said. Trains, he added, are more economical for Jordan since they save fuel, are safer for passengers, are less polluting than vehicles and cost less to repair.

Mahmoud Al Battiri, who has been working for the Hijaz Railway for 30 years, says the trains should be made to reach main cities like Amman, Irbid and Mafraq. If the present lines were ext-



One of the diesel engines operating on the Zarqa-Mafraq line (Photo by Nasser Namrouti)

ended three to four kilometres to reach, say, Zarqa car station, great numbers of passengers would be willing to use the train to commute to work daily, Mr. Battiri suggested.

Ottoman plans

According to Mr. Saraih, the idea of constructing the Hijaz Railway dates back to 1864 when a German engineer proposed to the Ottomans to build a railway line to connect Damascus with the Red Sea. The idea, he said was forgotten until 1900 when Sultan Abdul Hamid announced during his silver jubilee celebrations that he planned to build a railway to link Istanbul with Hijaz in the western parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

He issued a call to Muslims of his empire to collect the necessary funds to finance the project, which, he said, would facilitate the travel of pilgrims to Medina and Mecca, and saved them the trouble of travelling on animals, a trip that took months, and exposed the caravans to bedouin attacks on the way, Mr. Saraih said.

But, in fact, the idea of building the railway line had political and military objectives. Mr. Saraih said. The railway line, he explained, was needed to transport Turkish troops to the Arabian Peninsula without having to travel via the Suez Canal, and the line would no doubt strengthen Turkey's hold over the Arab countries in the region. The sultan's call for fund-raising was met with enthusiasm and land survey operations were conducted before embarking on the project. These surveys took six years to complete, Mr. Saraih added.

Soon afterwards, he said, a French company built a railway line linking Hama and Damascus, and an English company built one connecting the port of Haifa in Palestine with Der'a in southern Syria. The Der'a-Zarqa line was built also at this time followed by

the Amman-Ma'an line which became operational by 1904. Afterwards the Ma'an-Tabbouk line was built in 1907 and was extended to Medina in 1908.

Political disturbances

A railway line between Medina and Mecca was never built due to serious political disturbances inside the Ottoman Empire; and a trip by train from Damascus to Medina used to take two or three days, Mr. Saraih said. However, the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 put an end to all train trips from and to the Arabian Peninsula.

When the Ottomans entered the war on the side of Germany, the Hijaz Railway became the most important lifeline for Turkey in the Arabian Peninsula, and was used to reinforce Turkish troops stationed there, Mr. Saraih said. But the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt, under Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali in 1916, caused total disruption of the Hijaz Railway, for the Arabs caused irreparable damage to at least 60-miles of the line, Mr. Saraih explained. He said that in 1930 and 1938 fresh attempts were made to rebuild the line from Ma'an to Medina which had been damaged during the war, but the attempts totally failed.

In the early 1950s, he said, a special committee was set up comprising the communications ministers of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to rebuild the line and then in 1956 the committee announced a tender for a feasibility study which was first awarded to a Polish firm and then to an American company. But due to a number of difficulties, mostly financial, the work was not carried out and a new tender was awarded to the Saudi Ibn Laden Company. This company, he said, required additional sums of money to implement the project, but the three countries refused to respond to the request and the work was never carried out. — Al Dustour

Indian life slowly returns to normal

(Continued from page 1)

Soviets repeat charges

It also implied that other senior army officers also were involved. The Defence Ministry denied the reports, calling them "baseless and false."

'Death threat'

In London, a Sikh secessionist leader who declared Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi deserved to die says he is under British police protection after receiving death threats.

Jagjit Singh Chauhan, president of the self-styled republic of Khalistan, said that anonymous callers told him his death had been decided on. He warned that there would be bloodshed in Britain if he was assassinated.

Mr. Chauhan told a news conference in London Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi earned death after the storming of the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. He added that her son and successor Rajiv would suffer the same fate.

Scotland Yard declined to confirm or deny it was protecting Mr. Chauhan who said a police officer was guarding his west London home after the calls.

In New Delhi, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Saturday her government had wanted to prosecute Mr. Chauhan for incitement to violence but police had not found sufficient evidence.

In Moscow, despite strongly-worded U.S. complaints, the Soviet media have again implied that Washington was involved in Mrs. Gandhi's murder.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz protested forcefully about the Soviet media reports Saturday when he met Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov after Mrs. Gandhi's funeral.

But Mr. Shultz said Mr. Tikhonov had indicated the Soviet Union did not think the United States was linked to the assassination and suggested Washington was wrong to say the reports came from Moscow.

Nevertheless, the Soviet press and the official news agency TASS continued publishing reports strongly suggesting the United States had at least an indirect hand in the killing.

The Communist party daily Pravda said Sunday Mrs. Gandhi's foreign policy had displeased "the forces of imperialism and colonialism" — a reference to the United States and its allies.

As a result these forces had sought to encircle India with hostility and stir up internal rivalries. Vysevolod Ovchinnikov wrote in the paper's weekly international review column.

In an article headed "Who Guided the Murderer's Hand?" the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) said Mrs. Gandhi's death was the result of a plot planned

"with help from overseas."

The day after Mrs. Gandhi was shot, the Soviet media said Washington funded Sikh separatists and charged that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was behind many political assassinations. Other East bloc media took a similar statement.

Cabinet expanded

Meanwhile, the new prime minister Sunday expanded the small emergency cabinet set up immediately after his mother's murder, retaining most of the ministers who had served Mrs. Gandhi.

The new list adds nine cabinet ministers, 21 ministers of state and 11 deputy ministers. All members of Mrs. Gandhi's government were included except Planning Minister P.C. Sethi and two ministers of state.

Political analysts said Mr. Gandhi had retained old faces to avert possible dissent within the ruling Congress (I) Party with barely two months before expected general elections.

Mr. Gandhi, a 40-year-old former airline pilot, toured tense areas of the capital before dawn Saturday, and again Saturday night after attending his mother's state funeral.

Priests will start removing Mrs. Gandhi's ashes from the funeral pyre Monday and the remains will later be immersed in rivers and scattered over mountains throughout the land.

says some 50 to 100 people at Korem die each day, many of them children too weak to survive hunger-associated illnesses and the chilling night cold at 3,000 metres altitude.

Among the tin-roofed shelters and plastic tents that make up the "intensive care" unit at Korem, there is a cluster of five canvas tents called the orphanage.

Even after initialling the pact, the government and labour union were still arguing about whether the price freeze include fuel and basic foodstuffs subsidised by the government.

Mr. Modai said the aim was to reduce monthly inflation from its current rate of about 21 per cent to under 10 per cent by next January.

This would still leave an annual rate of about 200 per cent but would give the government valuable breathing space in which to cut its own budget.

Hundreds dying daily in Ethiopia

(Continued from page 1)

3.2 million peasants and destroyed their way of life.

Wollo is one of the provinces worst affected by the drought, which threatens famine for up to seven million people across the country. Tens of thousands of the province's people are on the march, having given up any attempt to grow crops. RRC officials

said.

They are trekking towards places like Korem, where 31,000 drought victims are being cared for and 18,000 other peasants have set up scanty shelters awaiting the day when they or their children will be weak enough to qualify for assistance.

Yehualashet Demerew, the RRC's regional representative,

Israel launches 3-month price freeze

(Continued from page 1)

the protracted negotiations and it was his intervention that led to the Histadrut labour federation and the employers' association reluctantly accepting the freeze last Friday.

Even after initialling the pact, the government and labour union were still arguing about whether the price freeze include fuel and basic foodstuffs subsidised by the government.

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Railway carriages which have been in use on the Jordan railroads since 1918 (Photo by Nasser Namrouti)



Israel's own folly

ISRAELI authorities in the occupied West Bank recently began a new campaign to evict Arab farmers from their cottages in the Abu Al Ajjaj region of the Jordan Valley. The occupation authorities have already started demolishing these cottages to make way for a new Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories. According to the Israeli plan, nearly 200 Arab homes will be destroyed for this new Israeli project under the supervision of the army and representatives of Jewish settlers in the West Bank to take over the area afterwards. All of this is being done by the government in Israel under Labour which was supposed to be against the settlement policy of the Likud bloc.

This only goes to show what we have always known and said that whichever of the two big parties leads Israel the policy will remain the same as far as the Palestinian and their lands are concerned. The Israeli intention has always been to replace the legitimate inhabitants of Palestine with a large number of Kahanes and Levingers by harassing the Arab inhabitants, killing them or driving them out of their homes.

Israel has been resorting to these methods ever since the 1967 war with the blessings of Washington irrespective of whether the Democrats or the Republicans are in power. Because the U.S. has always shown its blind support for Israel's expansionist policies, by bailing the Jewish state out of every trouble the Israelis drive themselves into (whether this is economic, political or military), the prospect of peace in the Middle East remains to be grim. The Arabs, on the other hand, will never give up their struggle to regain their land, and will continue the fight to liberate it despite the odds and the discouraging record of our wars with Israel so far.

Those attacks against the Israelis by the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance, in Lebanon and the West Bank and Gaza, will continue. Jewish terrorism against the Arabs in the occupied territories will also continue. Sharon and his extremist followers are not going to abandon their ambitions in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab World. But no Arab will ever accept Israeli hegemony and imperialism.

The cycle of violence and instability will remain closed so long as no just and durable peace is attainable in the area. More of the same, suffering and bloodshed, for years to come? Yes. This is going to be the sad chapter of Middle East history. The Israelis may never learn their lesson and the consequences of their own folly.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: No fair judge

FORMER AUSTRIAN Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was reported to have hinted that the United States was preparing another initiative to settle the Middle East question. He said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will shortly announce the initiative that will include amendments to the Reagan plan, with the purpose of bridging the gap between the views of Washington and Amman on the settlement issue.

Whatever the amendments may be, there can be no room for the United States to play a meaningful role unless it finds a common ground for understanding with the Arab World at large and not with Jordan alone. To bridge the gap, the United States should accept a proposal by the U.N. secretary general for holding an international conference to settle the Palestine problem on the basis of U.N. resolutions that safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

It should be emphasised that any initiative which does not conform with the U.N. resolutions to settle the Palestine issue is bound to be a mere manoeuvre for time consumption. Washington is advised to re-consider its Middle East policies, improve relations with the Arabs and express intention of helping the Palestinians regain their rights. Unless this is done, the United States, which is bound with Israel in a strategic alliance agreement, can not regain the status of a fair judge and a neutral mediator.

Al Dustour: A great human loss

THE CREMATION of Indira Gandhi is over and the fire has gone out, but the fire of violence is still simmering and the tension still prevails throughout India. The sectarian strife, which was triggered by the assassination of the late prime minister, has opened the door wide for more trouble in the future, despite the government's efforts to quell the disturbances in the country.

The late prime minister's absence has been felt worldwide because, as a leader of a great nation, she was endeavouring to establish the principles of right and justice everywhere. The presence of so many world leaders at her funeral reflects the world's great concern not only over the situation in India but also about the dangers that await the world when sensible and wise leaders like Mrs. Gandhi cease to exist.

The leaders who went to pay homage to the late prime minister greatly appreciate what she had been doing for her country and the world at large. We hope that her son, the new prime minister will take steps towards controlling the domestic affairs in India and also re-establishing balanced political stands towards India's neighbours.

Sawt Al Shaab: They sit and serve Israel

BEFORE THE final battle for the U.S. presidential election, the Democratic and Republican candidates were in a race against time to win the support of the American Jews so that each would ensure for himself the presidency.

Walter Mondale has been outbidding Reagan and promising the Jews more aid if he wins the election. But Reagan forestalled him by paying the Jews in advance. He announced that he was giving Israel \$1,300 million in cash in addition to 75 sophisticated warplanes. He has thus paid his bills in advance to ensure that he will win the election and return to the White House. But the bargain is really part of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, which makes it incumbent on the United States to help Israel against the Arabs.

Whoever wins the elections, he is bound to continue the policy of supporting Israel with all means; and if this policy continues, the Middle East will be facing more wars and more sufferings. The region will also be open to an international polarisation and drawn away from peace.

Some Arabs still have illusions about Uncle Sam

By Tareq Masarweh

ONCE THERE was an old and unfounded concept among Arabs that confronting Israel militarily will necessarily mean confronting the U.S. too. This idea prompted certain Arab leaders to try to neutralise the U.S. in the Arab-Israeli conflict. They began to invest their money in United States businesses and banks and tended more and more towards accepting, and finally supporting U.S. policies in the Middle East.

But this policy seems now to

have first faltered and then completely failed particularly in the light of recent U.S. Israeli joint plans in implementation of their strategic alliance agreement. How can the Arab countries continue to accept U.S. policies any more now that the U.S. is a full-fledged ally of the Zionist state and a guarantor of not only Israel's existence but also of all its invasions and occupation of Arab territories?

The U.S. has pledged to foot the bill of Israel's wars and its

policies, and bear the consequence for everything. It has promised to breathe life in Israel's economy, which has been exhausted because of the continuous wars and settlement programmes in the West Bank.

When Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres was in the United States he told the Reagan administration that Israel is a democratic oasis in the midst of a dangerous and unstable region, and this situation has left facing two alternatives; either to be strong economically and

weak militarily or to be strong militarily and weak economically. It opted for the second alternative and the U.S. has to help the Israelis to have a strong economy.

Peres said that the U.S. spends billions of dollars on the defence of Europe and South East Asia but much less is needed in military and economic aid to help Israel to survive, and at the same time safeguard American interests in the Middle East.

As a result of this argument

Peres got what he wanted and went away carrying 1,000 million dollars in his pocket and a promise for 9,000 million dollars more, and U.S. pledges that the Israeli economy will be revived through free exchange of trade between the United States and Israel. Of course most of this money will find its way to building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and will help Israel launch more invasions and wage more wars on the Arabs.

The point in question now is

not the U.S.-Israeli relation since its nature is quite obvious to all, but rather the U.S.-Arab relation and what is to become of the idea of supporting U.S. policies in our region. We now wonder about the stands of those Arabs who had invested billions of dollars in the United States to ensure as they believe, a better future for themselves, and opted for Washington rather than Moscow to ensure a safer and, as they believe, that the way to God is shorter through Washington.



Gen. Rogers fears losing 2 battles

By Paul Taylor

MONS, Belgium — General Bernard Rogers fears he may be losing two battles — one to keep pace with the Warsaw Pact's military might and the other to win the hearts and minds of NATO's own citizens.

But after five years in the job of supreme allied commander in Europe, the former U.S. army chief of staff is still fighting hard on both fronts.

Many European officials, even at NATO headquarters, regard Mr. Rogers as a prophet of doom whose warnings of imminent Western demise in a conventional war and pleas for huge increases in defence spending breed public despondency rather than resolve.

But the general insists the situation really is as bad as he says and in an interview with Reuters last week he vigorously defended his right to put this message to the people of NATO over the heads of their governments.

"People have said to me some nations are unhappy because I, as a military man, speak to their people about what's required for defence when they, the governments, have to decide what they wish to contribute to the collective security," he said.

"But if the man who bears the responsibility for the defence of Western Europe, should something occur, doesn't speak out, who the hell else is going to?" he said.

"Sure, from time to time I go through the soul-searching of 'is the effort worth it?' That's one of the frustrations, that you can't convince people," Gen. Rogers

admitted.

"But what I don't want them to do is to wake up some morning and find that we are being coerced by the other side and we find it necessary to make accommodations. I don't want them to say 'why didn't somebody tell us this might happen?'" he said.

Gen. Rogers believes the West's deterrent is already in jeopardy because of what he says is an ever-widening gap between NATO and Warsaw Pact military capabilities.

"If attacked conventionally today, under the guidance on which I function from my political authorities I will have to request the release of nuclear weapons fairly early — and it is days and not weeks ... that's factual," he said.

Since he took charge at Strategic Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) here in 1979, replacing General Alexander Haig who went on to become President Reagan's first Secretary of State, Gen. Rogers has sought ways to lengthen that nuclear fuse.

Among his successes he counts a NATO rapid reinforcement plan, improved intelligence organisation and logistics planning and an airborne early-warning system which has defied the laws of military gravity by running on time and under-budget.

Gen. Rogers stresses that his first priority is to improve NATO's front-line forces to resist a conventional attack.

But he also pins hopes on a controversial new war-fighting doctrine called "follow-on force attack" (FOFA), which he is pressing allied defence ministers to adopt

when they meet in Brussels on Dec. 4 and 5.

The plan, criticised by some independent defence specialists, aims to exploit new-technology weapons to make deep conventional strikes into Eastern Europe to delay or prevent Warsaw Pact reinforcements from reaching the battlefield after their front line has attacked NATO.

Gen. Rogers says FOFA will have to prove itself cost-effective. But his idea of cost-effectiveness sometimes sends shudders down the spine of West European defence planners.

In May, he publicly censured NATO defence ministers after they adopted defence planning goals requiring a real annual spending increase of "only" 3.2 per cent — far more than most European countries are managing now.

Gen. Rogers said then it would take a seven per cent real rise each year until 1990 to give NATO a reasonable prospect of frustrating a conventional attack without resorting to nuclear weapons. He now regrets that statement.

"I should have been smarter than to use that ... I really shouldn't have used the seven per cent figure, but as time goes on and the goals aren't met, the cost of meeting those goals grows greater," he said.

The seven-per-cent call and frequent appeals for production of new chemical weapons have led some NATO diplomats to believe Gen. Rogers has lost touch with political reality. He disputes this. "They may think I'm naive in thinking that we're going to be able to achieve what I'm asking

for. No, I'm not naive there but I still think people have to be told what is it that's required."

"The last thing you want to do is delude the people to whom you are responsible into a false sense of security," he said.

The list of Gen. Rogers' public or private disagreements with NATO's political authorities has lengthened in the last year.

It covers arms control proposals, the number of tactical nuclear warheads stockpiled in Europe, chemical weapons and the conduct of command-post exercises as well as defence spending, according to NATO officials and diplomats.

His warnings of lack of "defence sustainability" in Europe have also served as ammunition for U.S. senators who want to threaten a pullout of American troops unless European governments increase their defence efforts.

Gen. Rogers admires the aims of Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, whose move on these lines was narrowly defeated in the U.S. Senate this year, but disagrees with his methods.

"His motivation was right, his intent was good, he is a friend of NATO but the instrument he used was wrong," he said.

Withdrawing American troops would only make West Europeans "arch their backs", Gen. Rogers said. But he is not sure that his own frequent public warnings are more effective.

"My point is, the key lies with the people. If they are satisfied with where we are today, and one gets the impression that they are, then they must understand what the future might hold," he said.

FDP wriggles in discomfort over Mollemann affair

By Rudolf Strauch

The affair of Jürgen Mollemann, a secretary of state at the Bonn Foreign Office and chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalian Free Democrats, is embarrassing the party.

Mollemann has fallen into trouble over his unexplained involvement in private companies, and he has now decided not to lead the FDP ticket in the Land elections next year.

The episode surfaced at an unfortunate time. When party general secretary Helmut Haussmann issued the draft of the new programme, he wanted it to get the maximum publicity.

It didn't get it. It was overshadowed by Mollemann. In an attempt to put things right, party chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher entered the picture.

In trying to answer all questions about both the party platform and about its personalities, he showed his sharpness, his cunning and his versatility.

Unfortunately for the party, Mr. Genscher's qualities do not apply to it at large. So if in four months Mr. Genscher gives up the party leadership it will be in for a difficult time.

The FDP's dilemma can be demonstrated in several ways. For the past two years in the Bonn coalition, it has held three ministerial portfolios.

Excluding Mr. Genscher at the Foreign Office, Justice and now Economic Affairs have been suffering.

In Interior, for a long time a position held by the FDP, former Minister Gerhard Baum and Burkhard Hirsch compete for unpredictability.

The case of Jürgen Mollemann, that is not just a state matter but has its effects at federal level, shows just how short of good the party is.

Mr. Mollemann, chairman of the strongest FDP state party, has fallen into trouble concerning unexplained involvement in private companies whilst a state secretary at the Foreign Office. According to the judgment of his own party he is no longer good enough to be the lead FDP candidate in the 1985 state elections.

Mr. Genscher in his double role of party chairman and foreign minister is unprepared to answer the question: how long can Mr. Mollemann remain a state secretary, a degraded politician who has always over-estimated himself and who has now over-reached himself.

General secretary Haussmann would not answer this question either. That is embarrassing.

The allegedly outstanding personalities whose names were dropped by Mr. Genscher as possibilities to replace Mr. Mollemann, people

of national appeal either did not want to be named or were unknown and do not have the stature to lead the FDP to survival.

Only in federal politics does the FDP hold third place. The next three state elections, in West Berlin in March next year and in North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saar in May are vitally important to the FDP.

There is the danger here that the party will drop back to fourth or not even win representation in the state governments.

The declining parliamentary representation to state governments — currently the FDP is excluded from six of the eleven state governments — is reducing the party to a mere torso.

It seems to have no strength left to do anything about it. Mr. Genscher talks loudly of the party's readiness for service and unanimity, as if he were in a market place at election time, which itself makes him suspicious.

Salvation is to be found in the Liberal manifesto that is being prepared to make up for the lack of worthwhile activity in the Bonn coalition and convincing people at state level. This programme should be decided in February in good time for the state elections.

Some parts of the draft programme are suitably put together. The FDP will change itself and re-inspire itself.

The text plugs personal freedom, personal satisfaction, tolerance, personal responsibility and creativity.

The text criticises anxiety about the future and gloomy visions of times to come, insecurity and pigeon-holing society in groups, dogmatism and centralism. The FDP wants to give individuality a chance.

No expression is emphasised so much as "the individual" in this draft programme. It is brought into play with personality, free development, with more education, with threatened freedom, with a person's job and the environment.

Excluding youth and the aged, who are each mentioned once, this programme is not about groups but about the individual. In this way the FDP obviously wants to emphasise its difference among the other parties.

The strongest self-advertisement is made in the sentence: "Politics that seek salvation in state regulation are at a dead-end." Confusion is possible here also, since the FDP takes the standpoint that the party will always be participating in government in Bonn.

In the past 35 years the FDP has been a government partner for 27 of them and now the party has to battle with the view that that is long enough — Hannoversche Allgemeine.

When will another Mideast war break?

By Richard Reeves

Former Undersecretary of State George Ball and Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) came here the other night at the invitation of the Foreign Policy Association to debate U.S. policy in the Middle East — specifically, American policy towards Israel. They disagreed on many things, but they seemed to agree on this: There is going to be another war very soon between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Coming from different directions, two of the country's best-informed men concluded that a new war was almost inevitable. Mr. Ball said it could lead to World War III. Mr. Solarz said we had to face the possibility that nuclear weapons would be used.

Each in his own way focused on Israel's 1981 invasion of Lebanon as the event that could eventually trigger global conflict. In what now seems almost comical understatement, Mr. Ball called the attack "ill-conceived."

Israel is a good friend to the United States and a proud friend. The Israelis do not want to live in service to American interests. But Americans can't live only in Israel's interest either.

This is the time for the United States to renege on its deal with Israel and to try to persuade our good friends that it may also be time for them to give up a few things — such as occupied territories — an attempt to get negotiations going with the Arabs before rather than after the next war — USA.

Aquino trials may decide Marcos' future

By Graham Lovell

MANILA — The future of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos now hinges on the speed and credibility of the trial of 26 men implicated by an official report into the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, diplomats believe.

After nearly 20 years of autocratic rule, nine under martial law, Mr. Marcos has given every sign that he intends to stand in the next scheduled presidential election in 1987, despite opposition demands for his resignation over the killing of his leading political opponent and despite major economic difficulties.

In a tough weekend speech to the army reserve command, he said there was "no indication the administration can be overthrown by either the bullet or the ballot."

But the outlook for Mr. Marcos seems fraught with difficulties not made any easier by the majority findings of a commission of inquiry into Mr. Aquino's murder at Manila Airport in August 1983.

Mr. Marcos is under pressure at home and from the United States, his major ally, for the military men deemed responsible to be brought to account speedily and effectively.

Political sources said drawn-out court proceedings against the 26 — the country's top general, two other generals, 22 other officers and men and a civilian — could have a decided impact on pro-

vincial governor and local elections in 1986.

"If the trial is still going on in 1986 there might be few people willing to tag along with the KBL (the ruling New Society Movement) ticket," one Western diplomat said. "If it is settled quickly and there are too many acquittals people will remember."

He added that Mr. Marcos, who fared comparatively badly in last May's national assembly elections as a result of the country's mounting problems, might decide to bow out gracefully in 1987.

After receiving the majority and minority reports, Mr. Marcos ordered the Ombudsman's Office to make the next preliminary inquiries. It began work last Friday and could take a month to decide whether there are cases against the men named.

The majority report, signed by four of the commission's five members, named armed forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver as among those implicated in Mr. Aquino's murder.

It also named Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, metropolitan Manila police commander, and Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, who was in charge of airport security, and the military guard ordered to protect the former senator.

Gen. Ver, kinsman and close confidant of the president, and Gen. Olivas have gone on indefinite leave. Gen. Custodio had already been suspended from duty.

Corazon Aquino, widow of Mr. Marcos' former arch-rival, and

Agapito Aquino, his militant younger brother, have said the majority report did not go far enough and alleged that the 67-year-old Marcos himself was linked with the killing.

A separate report by the chairman, former judge Corazon Agrava, named only Gen. Custodio and the six guards who escorted Mr. Aquino from the aircraft which brought him back from three years' voluntary exile in the United States.

However, few people, either individuals attuned to diplomatic or political thinking or Filipinos quizzed in streets and bars, seem to set much credence on Agrava's report.

One diplomat said attention was focused on who might try the case and pressure was mounting to have it moved from Manila. He added that Mr. Marcos appeared to weather the storm quite well during the first few days after the release of the separate reports but a letter he wrote to Gen. Ver had not helped him.

Gen. Ver wrote to Mr. Marcos declaring his innocence and offering to go on leave of absence pending further inquiries. Mr. Marcos replied fulsomely, praising his courage, devotion and distinction.

He also said: "The circumstances under which the board has chosen to implicate you are fraught with doubt and great contradictions of opinion and testimony. And we are deeply disturbed that on the basis of so-called evidence you have been so

accused by some members of the board."

Diplomats said this seemed to signal clearly Mr. Marcos' own views of the case, even before pre-trial hearings by the Ombudsman's Office and the next stage up, the Sandiganbayan designed to hear civil and criminal cases against civil servants and other government officials.

Newspaper columnists and political opponents of Mr. Marcos suggest the proceedings should be assigned to a special tribunal headed by respected judges.

Mr. Marcos says the aim is to satisfy the rule of law and the Philippines constitution, rather than respond to pressure from abroad. "We are not pet dogs," he said at the weekend.

Overshadowing the whole issue is the effect on negotiations to reschedule the Philippines' \$26 billion foreign debt, and get fresh loans and aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These negotiations have reached a delicate stage after long delays and difficulties but seem near initial conclusion.

"Events of the past week and the coming weeks must have a bearing on the economic situation and that will have a bearing on 1986," said another diplomat. "If the KBL or Marcos supporters get clobbered in 1986 there is no way he is going to bow out (and be remembered in history as a saviour but he may be able to make a graceful exit)."

Israel lobby approaches Americans systematically

By Musa Keilani

A NEW programme was launched in Israel recently. It is called "Leadership Development Programme". It is geared for students in American university campuses, who are either Jewish or Israeli sympathisers. Those students feel greatly annoyed by the impact made by Arab students all over the United States academic milieu. Centres for Middle Eastern studies were founded in several universities, pro-Palestinian debates were held, political rallies were convened, Israeli propagandists were often embarrassed, and a new eye-opener for American university students crystallised.

The new Leadership Development programme is sponsored by both the Israeli Foreign Ministry and the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee. The programme is planned to train young Jewish activists through public relations seminars, to be more assertive, persuasive, and aggressive in facing Arab, particularly Palestinian students in rallies or lecture halls.

A trip to Israel and familiarisation with Jewish family life in a kibbutz or urban centres is one of the highlights of the new programme. This year six thousand activists volunteered to join the programme in 350 campus workshops in 50 states. Thomas A. Dine, President of the AIPAC will supervise all coordination between the graduates of that leadership programme.

The intensified interest in the intellectual elite was manifest through the exhaustive monitoring of pro-Arab speakers. The lectures were taped, and a careful study ensued, where weak points were singled out, strong points were answered and possible embarrassing questions were formulated. When the same "pro-Arab" speaker shows up in another campus, potentially damaging quotations are levied against him. For some of the prominent "pro-Arab" speakers, a psychological character study was made in order to formulate an effective strategy on how best to embarrass, provoke or silence him or her. One of the methods used was to pack the meeting hall in advance, with pro-Israeli activists who will chant embarrassing slogans, or to arrange a meeting in the adjoining hall simultaneously, or to display posters of "Jordan is Palestine" all over the lecture hall.

One of the strategies used to rebut Arab speakers is enclosed in a report distributed to Jewish organisations in the United States and to all participants in the Leadership Development programme. Along with it is the "disinformation" pamphlet edited by Alan M. Tigay and published by the Near East Report. The pamphlet is called "Myths and Facts. A Concise Record of the Arab-Israeli Conflict".

The book includes all points made by "pro-Arab" speakers at the United Nations or at any international seminar or press conference. Next to each point an answer is inserted distorting the facts historically and politically. Cross-indexing Tigay's book makes it ideal for quick reference even in a lecture hall.

Report distributed to Jewish organisations in the U.S.A.

Three principles:

1. Know to whom you speak (target groups/specific constituencies).
 2. Know what you speak (history, arguments, logic).
 3. Speak well.
- All else is commentary; herewith is the commentary.
- A. With whom are we dealing?
 1. Arabs
 2. New Left
 3. Communist movements
 4. Alienated Jews
 5. Liberal Christians
 6. Orthodox Christians
 7. Anti-Semites
 8. Vested interests
 9. Marginally involved people.
- Keep in mind that the same individual may fall into a number of the above categories; there is a danger in the convenience of cat-

egorising. Also remember that it is quite possible to oppose an Israeli action/behaviour in one respect, support it in a second, etc. The distinction between friend and foe is not always easy to draw.

B. Who are these people? What are they grinding?

1. The Arabs include diplomats, academics, business people, professional propagandists and volunteers drawn from Arab-Canadian ranks. (Their behaviour/efforts are generally hostile and inimical to the interests of Israel.)

2. The New Left, although badly splintered, still manifests a strong anti-Israel position. Groups like S.D.S., Trotskyites, Liberation Support Movements are dangerous because of student/academic roots and the presence of Jewish adherents who give these movements more plausibility when they take positions vis-a-vis the Middle East.

3. Communist Movements are still around. The more traditional ones still harken to and parrot the "Moscow Line", which has become very supportive of the PLO, partly because of the Sino-Soviet rift. Chinese oriented Communist movements, calling themselves Marxist-Leninists tend to be even more supportive of the PLO, because as "Maoists" they have a more embracing commitment to the cause of "liberating movements".

4. Alienated Jews are found everywhere — either totally turned off into drugs, counter-culture, peripheral religious movements, secular causes or what have you. A good number inhabit the New Left. They are in revolt against parents, community values, religious schools, the middle class and a whole host of other items. Jewish concerns, including Israel are either of no importance or a cause for embarrassment and avoidance.

Sometimes these people are influential in their own social, personal and professional groups — they are a tremendous loss to the Jewish people. With tact and patience combined with a one to one approach, many can be won over. It is worth the effort.

5. Liberal Christians would be expected to support democratic/open values as associated with Is-

rael — especially in opposition to feudal, militaristic and autocratic regimes. However, liberal Christians are influenced by their missionary interests, most of which relate to Arab communities. This leads to involvement with the refugees and the question of the status of Jerusalem. Arabs are not afraid to appeal in both the humanitarian and Christian solidarity themes in order to garner support for their cause. (Maronites/Protestants).

6. Orthodox Christians still have not really expunged all of the anti-Semitic elements from their doctrines/theology. These churches have not even really moved that far into accepting other Christians — let alone Jews. Also recall that many Arab Christians are of the Orthodox persuasion (i.e. Greek, Soviet-Armenians).

7. Anti-Semites come in all sizes, shapes and intensities. When you find the genuine article it is best to leave him or her alone. It is a problem for a psychiatrist in most instances. The best one can do is perhaps draw out such an irrational individual and expose the bigotry for what it is.

Warning — Do not, under any circumstances, apply the label indiscriminately. It has a very specific meaning and if improperly applied could alienate both the person labelled and any audience that was a party to it.

8. Vested interests — There are academics (Arabists), career foreign service people, educators and hospital personnel (missionaries) who develop a specific interest in "their" people. When careers and life styles become intertwined with one side in a conflict the element of bias becomes a factor.

9. Marginally involved people — are those to whom the Middle East and its manifold problems are of little or no interest unless their lives become directly affected/imposed upon.

Discussion rules

1. Understand your opponent. Know who he is, what he says, what he wants, how he thinks. As much as is possible, try to see the world through his eyes. Understand, for example, that a Palestinian Arab can be sincere when

he looks for a return to a village in Israel he has never seen and which no longer exists; how many of your ancestors prayed to return to a Jerusalem that they never saw? It is not the degree of his sincerity which is the issue at stake, it is the matter of how and why his village left and what would happen were they to return, that is the issue.

2. Recognise that in human relations, there are no absolutes, which is another way of saying that no one is always right and no one is always wrong. The recognition of this fact is the beginning of argumentative wisdom. We are often accused of being a stiff-necked people. There are times when such a characteristic is a virtue; this is not one of them. If you are discussing the involvement in the Middle East, it does little good to deny that the presence of six million American Jews plays a role in determining that policy. Rather, when we are cited for such activity, one should take pride in the devotion that Jews have for their brethren in Israel, and turn the accusation into a positive asset. Likewise, when Jewish attacks on Arabs are discussed, when the pictures of mired children or bombed school-houses are brought out, one may question the authenticity of the specific example or the source that provided it, but it is foolish to deny that civilians die in wartime. Civilians always die in wars, our problem is to bring the fighting to an end so that no more will die. When people criticise individual policies of the Israeli government, you are not expected to give a blanket defence of these policies, nor is it required of you. Those with which you agree, should be defended, those with which you disagree should not be defended though you should be able to explain them, those of which you are unsure or unaware, should be mentioned in those lights. You are free to criticise what you will, every-one else does it, why not you?

In addition to these two basic truths, there are some others:

3. Do your homework. Embellish this in your mind in fiery letters. There is no easy road to propaganda — if you do know your case as well as that of the enemy, stay home. Read everything you can get your hands on, ours and theirs. Know what the issues are, what the contending policies are, what the history is. Keep close track of the daily newspapers, read the articles in the current magazines you will be quoted at from Time, Newsweek, Ms., everything but Mad Magazine. If you have read the articles in question, you will know how to deal with them.

4. Be accurate. Don't guess, don't bluff, if there is something you don't know, admit it. Be caught out on a single lie and you are undone. Furthermore, there is no need for it, our case is strong enough and people who bluff in these matters have ego problems.

5. Use visual aids, like maps, fact sheets, newspapers, books, anything you can find. But make very sure that they are accurate, nothing is worse than being caught out with a map that is not in conformity with official maps. When in doubt, leave it out. And if you are preparing a fact sheet or other material, be sure to cite your sources of information and try to make them acceptably neutral sources.

6. Keep your cool. If once you lose your temper you are through. That does not mean you cannot be emotional; one does not tell jokes at funerals and the matter of the prisoners in Syrian hands is not an easy problem to deal with. We have a right to our indignation, but it is foolish to lose our tempers and become irrational.

7. Conform to custom. If you are speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations, don't wear blue jeans. It seems self-evident, but you would be amazed at what happens in real life.

8. Respect your opponent. Give him his fair say, don't cut him off, be sure that the audience sees you as being a fair person. Do the same to people who ask you questions no matter how hostile they are. In fact, if you can ignore their hostility or make light of it, you will win brownie points with your audience.

9. Use humour if you can, but never, force it. Better no joke than one badly told. But enjoy yourself. If you are free and loose, your audience will like you and that is the first step to winning them over.

Book describes farce and tragedy of a cold war sideshow

By Alexander Mazey

LONDON — A bungled and betrayed plot by the West in the 1950s to wrest Albania from the Soviet bloc cost the lives of thousands of Albanians, according to a new book.

The book says that Britain and the United States sent Albanian guerrilla squads into the country by land, sea and air on a total of eight abortive missions between 1949 and 1953.

The existence of the operation was first revealed in 1968 but remains so officially secret that both Washington and London still deny that it took place.

In the first full account of the operation, author Nicholas Bethell in "The Great Betrayal" (published by Hodder and Stoughton) quotes British government papers as saying the object was to detach Albania from the Soviet orbit and start a chain reaction across Eastern Europe.

But the plan was betrayed from the start by its joint commander, Kim Philby, the British spy who now lives in Moscow as a colonel of the Soviet KGB Security Police.

Mr. Bethell suggests hopeless security and a farcical saga of bungling were almost as much to blame.

Error even cancelled out betrayal when one parachute squad was saved from capture because the straying pilot dropped them miles from where Mr. Philby had told the Albanians to expect them.

The ultimate cost, according to Mr. Bethell, was a reign of terror throughout Albania with executions of "certainly several thousand, a significant part of Albania's population, then less than two million."

He quotes one rebel leader, Abas Ermenji, as saying: "The Communists executed not only the Albanians who were parachuted into the country but also all those with whom they had

made contact, about 400 people in the Mafi area alone."

The effort to destabilise Enver Hoxha's regime in Albania, then still a Soviet ally, was initiated by Britain, Mr. Bethell said.

Britain's efforts until then had been confined to beaming daily propaganda broadcasts at Albania, which were hurriedly rescheduled when it was pointed out they were being transmitted 90 minutes before the country's electricity supply came on.

Members of anti-Communist exile groups, ranging from leftist republicans to royalists who wanted to restore King Zog, were drawn together by the British for training on Malta.

Nine men were landed by boat in the first mission, in October 1949, a few days after Mr. Philby had been briefed in London on the plan prior to sailing to the United States to join the American co-commander, James McCarger, in Washington.

The guerrillas were to persuade

villages to form resistance groups, promise airdrops of British supplies and then retreat to safety through Greece.

But, says Mr. Bethell, throughout the operation the air drops never came and villagers refused to take the mission seriously. And usually the security forces were waiting.

They ambushed the first squad and killed three men. One year later, veteran fighter Adem Gjura led a parachute drop onto the Maranesh plain which was detected almost as quickly.

Mr. Gjura and other survivors learned later from villagers that several hundred security police had come to the plain two days before the drop. One policeman, asked why they were there, had replied: "To catch Adem Gjura."

The Albanians didn't have to lift a finger to sabotage one mission, according to Mr. Bethell. The Americans did it themselves. A group of three guerrillas hid-

ing in caves above a valley were appalled to find one morning that a CIA aircraft had turned the valley white overnight with anti-Hoxha leaflets.

The leaflets brought hundreds of soldiers to the valley. The guerrillas abandoned their mission and fled. Later they were told the pilot was off course when he dropped the leaflets.

After British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean defected to Moscow in May 1951, suspicion fell on Mr. Philby and he was retired following an inconclusive inquiry. After defecting in 1963 he was named as the "third man" who provided the tipoff that led them to flee.

The Albanian operation continued for another four missions despite the suspicion that Mr. Philby had already blown the plot. Control had already passed to the Americans, who continued to train exiles at a secret base in Munich, West Germany.

The seventh mission raised high hopes. For a year after April 1952 the squad sent encouraging messages that rebel cells were blossoming, says Mr. Bethell. A further team was sent in and the good news continued to come in on the radio.

The blow fell on New Year's Eve 1953 when Albanian radio announced that all the messages had been false. The commandos, all caught, were produced at a show trial and never seen again.

Exiles quoted in Mr. Bethell's book accuse Washington and London of fatally undermining the operation by a lack of commitment and a fear of being "too noisy" about what they were doing.

"Our allies" wanted to make use of Albania as a guinea-pig, without caring about the human losses, for an absurd enterprise that was condemned to failure," said Mr. Ermenji.

Randa Habib's Corner

A cap for every occasion

WHILE WATCHING the news on television the other day, I saw U.S. President Ronald Reagan, or to be more accurate the "candidate Reagan" wearing the Jewish cap in order to impress those who represent a substantial number of American electors.

"Well, yes," I told myself, "he is serving his interests. If Reagan wants to be re-elected, he will wear any hat he can lay his hands on."

In Chinatown he will eat with chopsticks. For his electors of Mexican origin, he will boast the quality of tacos etc.... This is how life goes. Suddenly I remembered a scene that I personally witnessed sometime ago when Henry Kissinger wore the red keffiyeh in Petra. Mr. Kissinger at that time, 1974 I remember, was a familiar figure in the area. It was said that he loved oriental cuisine and was a fan of Najwa Foad, the Egyptian belly dancer.

No doubt those who want to charm you would not hesitate to disguise themselves behind any mask. What matters is to look and sound charming. Such a calibre of people are ready to transform themselves to be "ideal" for every group.

They shower you with promises, nice speeches and big ideas... until they reach their aims and then it is a different story. In political life, there are plenty of examples. During the electoral campaigns, promises flower, while the post-election period is usually very disappointing with promises forgotten.

Follow closely the American elections: look how Mondale and Reagan stab and criticise each other. Listen how each one of them swears that he is the best for the country and for the world. Write down their promises and read them a few months later. Then compare all this comedy to daily life and you will realise that deceit has become an integral part of our life.

France's first pay TV struggles for viewers

By Guy Collins

PARIS — France's first pay television station, Canal Plus, took to the airwaves this week amid a fanfare of publicity. But it faces an uphill struggle to attract enough viewers to stay afloat.

The station will break new ground in Europe by broadcasting 20 hours a day during the week and round the clock at weekends, selling itself mainly on high-name feature films and sports programmes.

But if, as the station's directors claim, Canal Plus is in the vanguard of a broadcasting revolution, it is one that has so far failed to capture the nation's imagination.

An opinion poll published this week reported that three-quarters of those questioned did not regard the launch as a significant event and, perhaps more worrying for the station, that 79 per cent felt the subscription charges were excessive.

Viewers are being asked to pay 120 francs (\$13) a month subscription, plus an initial charge of 420 francs (\$45) for a signal decoder and possible extra costs for adapting or replacing aerials.

The French complain regularly about the quality of the three state TV networks, financed by licence fee, and advertising revenue and may be reluctant to dip into their wallets unless they are convinced that Canal Plus offers programmes that are not merely different but better.

The channel will devote 40 per cent of its air time to feature films, broadcasting on average five a day and showing each one six times over a two week period.

It has reached agreement with film distributors to show new films 11 months after their arrival in the cinema, compared with a three-year delay for the other channels.

But this advantage may be undermined because many of the films scheduled so far are already available on video cassette.

The Canal Plus charter stipulates that half the films shown must be French and that a quarter of the station's total budget must be spent on buying films.

Canal Plus is also planning in-

novations in the field of sport. It has signed an agreement with the French Soccer League to show 25 matches over the next year, most of them live, and it plans to broadcast sports rarely seen on the main channels, such as American football, ice hockey and basketball.

Sport and shows will account for 35 per cent of air-time, and the remaining 25 per cent will be taken up with TV films, drama series and soap operas.

News coverage will be minimal, with the editorial department numbering barely 20 people and broadcasts restricted to eight short, newflash-style bulletins sandwiched between trunk programmes and a two-hour morning chat and news show modelled on the U.S. breakfast-time transmission "Good Morning America".

Canal Plus is a private company, but state-owned firms hold a majority stake. The largest shareholder is the Agence Havas Media, publishing and travel group. Other shareholders include banks and regional newspaper groups.

The channel will be broadcast in coded signals, initially to four regions including Paris, parts of the channel and Mediterranean coasts, the Massif Central and Rhone Valley.

About half of French households will be able to receive Canal Plus from this weekend if they buy a decoder, with broadcasts expanding to cover the whole of western France next year and the rest of the country by the end of 1986.

Last weekend, Canal Plus President Andre Rousselet said the channel had signed up 163,000 subscribers against a launch target of 200,000. But even if this number rises by Sunday, the station will have to step up its efforts to reach the break-even point of 1.5 million subscribers needed within three years.

An opinion poll conducted in February found that 14.3 per cent of viewers intended to subscribe to Canal Plus — a potential market, nationally of 2.8 million households, or nearly double the break-even level.

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Egypt's Zamalek trounces Algeria's Jet to reach final

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Zamalek, roared on by a capacity crowd of 100,000, trounced Algeria's Jet 3-0 to reach the final of the African Champions' Cup in a second-leg semi-final here Sunday.

Zamalek's first-ever bid for an African trophy looked to have faltered two weeks ago when they went down 3-1 in the away leg. But they produced a superb performance Sunday that took even their fans by surprise.

Playing graceful touch football and displaying considerable virtuosity, Zamalek kept the Algerians under constant pressure, forcing them into a defensive game.

They came close in the first minute when a powerful shot from inside the box by striker Gamal Abdul-Hamid forced a spectacular save by Jet goalkeeper

Mourad Ammar. Sustained pressure from Zamalek produced one goalmouth melee after another.

But not until the 39th minute was the scoring opened, when Abdul-Hamid converted a penalty awarded by Mauritian referee Sidney Bacon, after Zamalek midfielder Farouq Jaafar was brought down inside the penalty area.

Abdul-Hamid came close to putting Zamalek further ahead minutes later, only to see his shot from the right-hand side of the box crash against the crossbar.

But the talented forward played

a key role in setting up the second goal early in the second half, placing a cross nearly for fellow striker Nasr Ibrahim to head home in the 52nd minute.

The goal put the two sides level on aggregate at 3-3 was enough to see Zamalek through to the final on their away goal.

But the Egyptians were in no mood to relax. Nine minutes later the ubiquitous Abdul-Hamid set up another cross from the right for Ghanaian Emmanuel Quarshie to head home.

Jet, the 1981 champions, fought hard to pull one back and force a penalty shootout, but without success. Indeed, only two more spectacular saves by Jet keeper Ammar kept Quarshie and Ibrahim from stretching the margin to five late in the game.



Egypt's Zamalek football club who beat Algeria's Jet in the African Champions' Cup semi-final Sunday.

U.S. wins Wightman Cup again

LONDON (R) — The United States kept possession of the Wightman Cup in their annual women's tennis clash with Britain Saturday, but the British must have been heartened by their performance.

Though the U.S. team, led by world number two Chris Evert Lloyd, won all three matches on the last day for a 5-2 victory, Britain kept the tie close enough for long enough to ensure the event survives in its present form.

Every year in the face of continued U.S. domination — they have won six in a row and 46 out of 56 — there is talk that the series, which began in 1923 should either be discontinued or expanded to turn the British team into a European one.

Britain did enough here to scotch that possibility for a while yet, holding their rivals to a 2-2 tie through two days and then threatening to draw level again at 3-3 through an inspired performance by Jo Durie against Lloyd Saturday.

Durie came within two points of winning the opening set, losing the tie-break seven points to five before dropping the match 7-6, 6-1. That gave the United States a winning 4-2 lead and they added the final doubles to complete their

victory. Lloyd, who was in on two other match wins in the tie, during which she extended her own unbeaten singles streak in the cup to 24 matches, also provided Britain with their best hope for the future.

Lloyd, 30 next month, gave a qualified hint that when the tie returns to the Royal Albert Hall in two years time — it will be held in the United States next year — she might well not be playing.

"This could be my last one here," said Lloyd, who is married to British player John Lloyd. "I'm planning a full schedule for next year but it's just possible at the end of it I may want to quit and start a family."

"But when I was 16 I said I'd retire at 21, so if I'm still enjoying it I might still be playing at 40," she added.

Lloyd's other wins here were by 6-2, 6-2 over Anne Hobbs on Thursday and by the same score when she joined with Alycia Moulton against Virginia Wade and Amanda Brown the next night.

But in its way, the most vital win for the U.S. team was provided by Barbara Potter, 6-1, 6-3 over Hobbs to give her side a 3-2 lead Saturday.

Potter, 23, had been disappointing in a 6-3, 7-6 loss to

Durie on Friday and even Lloyd admitted to lacking confidence in her colleague Saturday.

"I knew what she was capable of, but after Friday I was really worried going into the last day," Lloyd said.

She need not have been. Potter, who feels she is a slow thinker, prides herself on her resilience and she played with a conviction Saturday that she lacked against Durie.

Potter was also in on the final match victory, by 7-6, 4-6, 9-7 with Sharon Walsh over Durie and Hobbs.

The high points for Britain in the tie were the performances of Durie, and that of 18-year-old Annabel Croft in beating Moulton 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 on opening night.

British team manager Sue Mappin admitted she was disappointed to lose and that Hobbs had not played better against Potter.

"In a way, Anne tried to hard for us. She wanted too much to do well," Mappin said.

"But I was delighted with Croft and Durie's performance against Lloyd showed just how far Jo can go in this game," she added.

Durie, 24, has had a disappointing year, dropping from the number five to number 15.

Italy, Switzerland settle for draw

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — World Champions Italy were happy to settle for a 1-1 draw against Switzerland in a friendly international soccer match Saturday night.

After an Antonio Cabrini header had put the Italians into an eighth minute lead, goalkeeper Franco Tancredi was called upon to perform a series of heroic saves as the Swiss swept forward threatening to sink the World Cup holders without trace.

Midfielder Georges Bregy shot Switzerland's equaliser two minutes before halftime after Cabrini had brought down Bruno Scaellibaum.

Bregy, last season's leading scorer in the Swiss league, curled his free kick around the wall into the

top left-hand corner leaving Tancredi little chance.

The Italians began the match as if they intended to overrun the Swiss and Inter Milan striker Alessandro Altobelli came close after only four minutes when he drove into the side netting.

But the Swiss replied almost instantly as Scaellibaum watched Tancredi push his powerful shot from outside the penalty just past the post.

Cabrini rocked the Swiss when he darted in to score from a Bruno Conti free kick, and the talented winger nearly unlocked the Swiss defence a second time just seconds after Bregy had equalised.

Inter Milan defender Giuseppe Bergomi was brought down out-

side the penalty area and Altobelli leapt high above the defence to meet Conti's delightful free kick only to send his header high over the bar.

The Swiss defenders gave World Cup hero Paulo Rossi little room to weave his magic and shut out an uninspired Italian attack for much of the second half as Tancredi dived to deny the home side time and again.

Scaellibaum deserved to score in the 76th minute after a fine run down the left but Tancredi just managed to palm his effort over the bar and save the Italians again.

The world champions looked relieved to have held on to the draw when the final whistle sounded.

George Best, arrested

LONDON (R) — Former Northern Ireland soccer international George Best was arrested Sunday after failing to appear in court to answer a drunken-driving charge, police said.

Best, who played soccer in both Britain and the United States, was arrested at his London home

Blomqvist claims world rally championship title

ABIDJAN (R) — Stig Blomqvist of Sweden clinched the 1994 world drivers' title when he won the Ivory Coast Rally ahead of Audi Quattro teammate Hannu Mikkola of Finland Sunday.

The 38-year-old Swede arrived here in triumph after a five-day, 4,100-km drive through the West African bush during which he incurred a total of six hours 54 minutes in penalties.

The win took Blomqvist's championship standings points total after the penultimate event of the season to 125, an unassailable 24-point lead over 1993 world champion Mikkola.

The Finn overtook his compatriot Markku Alen, who did not

compete, to take second place in the standings.

Kenyan Shekhar Mehta, driving a Nissan, finished third and Ivorian driver Alain Ambrosino in an Opel Manta was fourth.

Blomqvist told newsmen after opening the traditional victory champagne bottle that the Ivory Coast event was completely different from other rallies.

"You have to be constantly on the look-out. You never know where the controls are in the bush," he said. But he added that most of the tracks had dried out after heavy rains last month.

Race officials said three more drivers of the 51 were expected to complete the course.

Wilander defeats Connors, advances to Scandinavian final

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mats Wilander of Sweden produced some of his strongest serves to beat American Jimmy Connors 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 in a tense two-and-a-half hour semifinal at the Scandinavian Grand Prix Tennis Tournament Sunday.

Both played superb tennis but Connors was troubled by repeated unforced forehand errors while Wilander served more consistently, putting away 10 aces.

"I've never seen him serve like that against anybody else," said Connors, who will meet Wilander again in six weeks when the United States play Sweden in the Davis Cup final in Gothenburg.

In Sunday's first set, neither player was able to capitalise on his

break points and Connors had to fight back from a three-point deficit to win the tiebreak 7-5.

Wilander broke Connors in the fifth game of the second set but the American broke back immediately to love to draw level at 3-3. The Swedish number one kept up the pressure, breaking Connors again in the seventh and ninth games to take the set.

Games went with service until the eighth game of the final set when Wilander changed to a new racket, and hit a series of beautifully-placed passing shots to win the vital service break and take a 5-3 lead.

He dropped only one point in the final game, served his 10th ace and took the set 6-3.



Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb presents the Third Royal Armoured Division Captain Issa Al Turk a medal after his team won the final.

Armoured division wins cup final

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Military Sports Federation soccer championship was won by the Third Royal Armoured Division who defeated the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division 3-1 Sunday in the final played at Al Hussein Sports City stadium.

The match, held under the patronage of the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, was of very high standard as most of the players in both teams are members of the national Jordanian soccer team and League Premier Division players.

The Fourth Royal Mechanised Division opened the scoring with an early goal in the first half scored by Haidhami Abdel Hadi. But within minutes the armoured division were on the attack with Imad Zakaria scoring the equaliser to end the first half at 1-1.

In the second half there was no way of stopping the armoured division. Magnificent display of footballing skills gave the armoured division two goals in the second half. Midfielder Jalal Ali scored the second goal and striker Jamal Tharabin sealed the mechanised division's fate with the third goal towards the end of the match. The chief of staff presented the winners with the championship trophy and runners-up were presented with silver medals.

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8 World news

Mondale makes last minute search for political miracle

WASHINGTON (R) — Walter Mondale crisscrossed America Sunday in search of a political miracle as the latest major poll predicted flatly that none was in the making.

A poll of close to 9,000 voters by ABC news and the Washington Post Saturday indicated that the Democratic presidential nominee was headed for one of the worst defeats in U.S. history in Tuesday's presidential election.

The poll, conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, showed President Reagan going into the final three days of the campaign with firm or commanding leads in 47 states. Only Hawaii, Rhode Island and Washington state were considered toss-ups.

The ABC-Post poll said Mr. Reagan held a 57 to 39 per cent lead over the Democrat and that

Mr. Mondale right now could be assured of winning only the tiny District of Columbia, the seat of the U.S. government which is not a state.

Based on his edge in the poll, Mr. Reagan could capture more than 500 votes in the electoral college, when he needs only 270 to win the presidency.

The latest figures were in line with other major polls which show Mr. Reagan ahead by between 16 and 24 points and poised to help his Republican Party make further inroads in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mondale was paying no attention to the polls as the long pre-

sidential race neared its climax. Instead he embarked on a back-breaking trip Sunday to Tennessee in the south, Texas in the south west, Iowa in the middle west and California on the Pacific coast.

His message, to both the converted and the dubious, was that he is about to pull off the biggest political upset ever seen in the United States.

"I believe we are in for one of the big surprises in modern history," he told one audience Saturday.

Mr. Mondale appears to draw his optimism from the giant crowds he had been attracting in the last stage of the campaign.

Only once have the polls been wrong in predicting the outcome of a presidential race — in 1948 when Harry Truman confounded the experts. But in that case, the

pollsters stopped taking samples in the final two weeks.

Mr. Reagan, riding on a tide of prosperity, optimism and even hero-worship in some parts of the country, campaigned Sunday in the midwest and his home state of California, where ABC says he leads by seven percentage points.

His major appearance of the day will be with Vice President George Bush in Chicago.

In recent days, Mr. Reagan has turned his attention to getting other Republicans elected and pleading for supporters to avoid complacency because of his apparently insurmountable lead.

In addition to the presidential race, all but eight of the 435 seats in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives are up for election and 33 of the 100 seats in the Republican-dominated Senate.

Electoral College holds key to U.S. elections

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. presidential election will proceed this Tuesday, as always, under rules devised by 18th Century aristocrats who did not trust the people to pick their own leader.

The result, decreed in the U.S. constitution, is an indirect ballot system under which either President Reagan or Walter Mondale could win the nationwide popular vote, win most of the 50 states and still lose the White House.

Such a distortion of the popular will has not occurred since 1888. This year, a clear-cut winner is again likely to emerge right away, with either Mr. Reagan fulfilling forecasts of a rout or Mr. Mondale making good his prediction of a shocking upset.

Even so, the antique ritual will be observed.

When people cast ballots from Maine to California, they will be voting not for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mondale or one of the many minor candidates but for statewide states of "electors" pledged to one contender or another.

Electors are apportioned mainly on the basis of state population — from 47 in California to three in several tiny states and the special enclave which is the seat of the federal government, Washington, D.C.

Whoever wins the popular vote in any state by so much as one ballot gets all of that state's electoral votes.

The total, 538 nationwide, makes up the Electoral College, where a majority of 270 actually decides the presidency.

Even though everyone is likely to know the outcome after Tuesday night, the electors in each state will meet in their own local capitals on Dec. 17 — the day is fixed by law — and formally cast their votes for president and vice president.

The idea as conceived by America's "founding fathers" was that the electors would represent the educated elite and, if the voters

had fallen for some unworthy demagogue, their betters could veto that choice and pick someone else.

However, electors are not legally bound to honour their pledges to a particular candidate. While "faithless electors" occasionally switch allegiance, they have never come close to affecting the outcome of a presidential ballot.

The last instance of a "faithless elector" arose in 1976, when one, pledged to back Gerald Ford against Jimmy Carter, voted instead for an out-of-office politician named Ronald Reagan.

The lone vote was for naught as the overall electoral college tally confirmed Mr. Carter's popular majority over Mr. Ford. Mr. Reagan had to wait another four years to gain the presidency.

In any case, the electors' formal ballots are sealed and sent to Washington where, early in January, they are tallied in Congress and the official count duly noted in the back pages of the more conscientious newspapers.

The winner takes his oath of office at noon on Jan. 20.

While chances of the college reversing the public will are virtually nil, critics still denounce the system as an anachronism that can potentially contravene the popular vote by its statewide, winner-take-all provision.

Mathematically, one contender could prevail by winning 12 or 13 big states controlling the decisive 270 votes while the loser sweeps all the rest and the nationwide popular majority.

Although such a paradox has not been repeated since the 1888 contest in which Grover Cleveland had a popular triumph but still lost the electoral college vote to Benjamin Harrison, gaps between popular and electoral votes are common.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan got only 51 per cent of all votes. But he prevailed in 44 states and beat then-President Carter by a "landslide" in the electoral college, 489 ballots to 49.

Zia seeks new approach to relations with India

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said Sunday his country looked for a fresh, dynamic approach to relations with neighbouring India under its young Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Gen. Zia said Mr. Gandhi, born only three years before the bloody 1947 partition of the British-ruled sub-continent, was not part of the prejudices of that time.

"It is natural to expect a fresh, young dynamic approach to a chronic problem," Gen. Zia told reporters.

Gen. Zia, who was in New Delhi for the funeral of Mr. Rajiv's mot-

her Indira Gandhi, said Pakistan was anxious that a recent nose-dive in relations between Indian and Pakistan should halt.

Ties between the two countries, which have fought three wars in 37 years, have loosened over American arms sales to Pakistan which India regards as a threat to its security.

"We want peace," Gen. Zia said. "I have come here to reaffirm not only our desire to normalise relations but to further improve them. It is in the interests of both our nations to be as good friends as possible."

Mourners file past grave of slain Polish priest

WARSAW (R) — Thousands of mourners Sunday filed past the grave of a murdered priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, and masses were said for him across Poland after some 250,000 people attended his funeral here Saturday.

The crowd at Saturday's requiem mass for the priest, whose death the Communist authorities have blamed on three security policemen, was as big as the attendance at the 1981 funeral of former Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, church sources said.

Fr. Popieluszko's church, St. Stanislaw's in Warsaw, and nearby streets were filled with people queuing to see his grave more than 24 hours after the solemn rites were conducted there by Wyszyński's successor, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Dozens of banners of the outlawed trade union Solidarity in Poland's national colours of red and white hung on the church railings alongside floral wreaths.

At a mass in Warsaw Sunday broadcast on Polish radio, a priest, Father Jerzy Cholewicki, said: "We are shocked with the drama which took place on Polish soil ... the blood of martyrs is the seed which will bring new priestly callings."

The authorities granted the right to radio masses under the Gdansk agreements of August, 1980, which also permitted the formation of independent trade unions.

The three policemen, a captain and two lieutenants, have been charged with abducting Fr. Popieluszko, 37, in northern Poland last month. An Interior Ministry spokesman has said they are expected to be formally accused of murdering him.

6 Yugoslav dissidents go on trial today

BELGRADE (R) — Six dissident intellectuals go on trial Monday in a case western diplomats say may define new limits on the behaviour of internal critics in post-Tito Yugoslavia.

The six men, most of them former left-wing radicals who now generally favour a multi-party system, are charged with conspiring over the past seven years to overthrow Communist rule.

Their Belgrade trial, expected by defence counsel to last at least three weeks, is widely seen as the most important prosecution of intellectual critics of the system since President Tito died in May 1980.

The case has exposed a split of opinion in the leadership between hardliners, who want a firm hand against dissenters, and prag-

matists who weigh the potential damage to Yugoslavia's image abroad as a tolerant Communist country.

The six are sociologists Vladimir Miljanovic, 38, and Milan Nikolic, 37, freelance translator Pavluska Imsirovic, 36, film scriptwriter Miodrag Milic, 55, radio technician Dragomir Olujic, 35, and philosophy student Gordana Jovanovic, 23.

Western diplomats and intellectuals here say the initial effect of the trial may be to indicate how much criticism the Communist leadership is prepared to tolerate from dissident intellectuals.

The six were charged following an April 20 police raid on a private Belgrade apartment in which 28 intellectuals, including veteran rebel and former Vice-President

Nicaraguans vote in ballot overshadowed by conflict with U.S.

MANAGUA (Agencies) — Nicaraguans voted Sunday in elections overshadowed by the left-wing leadership's conflict with the United States and designed partly to stop Washington ordering troops into Nicaragua.

Victory for the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) was a foregone conclusion but there was little hope that the ballot would solve the country's most urgent problems — a costly war and severe economic hardship.

The Sandinistas felt that the elections, the first since they overthrew the Washington-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza in 1979, would lend greater legitimacy to their leadership and make it more difficult for the U.S. to crush it by force.

Both Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, the Sandinista candidates for president and vice-president, said on the eve of the poll one aim was to win international recognition for an elected government.

"With elections ... the United States government will have less

media, restricting political opponents, and building up a huge youth movement and trade union federation.

The Sandinistas want a vote of confidence for policies that have caused considerable advances in health care and education as well as confrontation with the U.S.

They face no genuine challenge from the six opposition parties — three Communist groups, a party of left-wing Christians, and two rightist parties pushed to the brink of disintegration by disputes on whether they should participate.

Although there were no predictions that the Coordinating Committee of four political parties, two labour unions and the leading private enterprise group — would have won, estimates were that it could have taken as many as one-third of assembly seats.

An estimated 75,000 people turned out for a final Sandinista campaign rally Thursday night, but there were few other visible signs of the election other than the normally-seen frequent black-and-red reminders of the Sandinistas front.

Opposition politicians said the Sandinistas had no need for such methods after five years of consolidation, controlling the mass



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq (left) in New Delhi during their presence in India to attend the funeral of the late Indian Prime Minister (Petra photo)

Bangladesh opposition predicts civil war

DHAKA (R) — An opposition leader has warned that civil war would be inevitable if Bangladesh's military rulers did not hold parliamentary elections under a neutral government to return the country to democracy.

Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of a seven-party opposition grouping, said an indefinite postponement of polls and the continuation of military rule could ultimately lead to confrontation between the army and politicians.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad last month scrapped a parliamentary election due on Dec. 8 to head off a confrontation with his opponents.

Gen. Ershad's aides later said fresh date polls would be announced after consultation with opposition leaders.

"There are strong signals for a civil war. If it does happen, the military rulers bear the entire responsibility," Mrs. Begum Zia told a rally Saturday at the eastern town of Kishoreganj.

Her husband, former President Ziaur Rahman, was killed in an abortive military uprising in 1981.

She accused Gen. Ershad of trying to emerge as an elected leader using his promise of restoring civilian rule as a cover.

"His plans for bringing back democracy are cunningly dovetailed so that he can eventually take over as a civilian president," she said.

Mr. Begum Zia's party and another 15-party alliance had asked Gen. Ershad to accept their demands including the lifting of martial law and restoration of fundamental rights.

Milovan Djilas, were initially detained.

A seventh person, dissident lecturer Vojislav Seselj, 29, was jailed for eight years in Sarajevo on July 9 after being convicted of counter-revolutionary activity.

The charge that the six had associated since 1977 in a group aimed to overthrow the political and social system carries a minimum of five years jail.

The accused are almost all well-known human rights activists on the Belgrade scene who have been meeting together for informal seminars for years.

The trial may more clearly define the limits of conduct that dissidents can allow themselves without coming into open conflict with the authorities, the diplomats said.

Indian prime minister impresses world leaders

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, tragically propelled onto the world stage, has impressed foreign statesmen with his dignified and self-assured leadership at a time of unprecedented crisis.

The country's youngest leader at the age of 40, he was sworn in as prime minister within hours of Wednesday's assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi, by two Sikh bodyguards.

Diplomats were keenly watching Rajiv's first moves to assess whether he would alter the style of non-aligned India's links with the outside world.

The former airline pilot, thrust into politics following the death of younger brother Sanjay in an aircraft crash in 1980, met dozens of world leaders during the past two days to receive condolences and assurances of support for his new government.

"I respect him greatly," said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "I admire his courage and dignity and deep sorrow."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said: "He came through with a sort of quiet strength that I found very reassuring."

Mr. Shultz told Rajiv Gandhi that America was interested in a strong and stable India, and supported his new government.

The new premier said he shared Mr. Shultz's sentiments, but he criticised Washington's arms supplies to neighbouring Pakistan.

Indian leaders have repeatedly expressed concern over U.S. defence sales to Islamabad. Last month, New Delhi criticised Washington for suggesting that India might start a war against the Muslim state.

Mr. Shultz said Mr. Gandhi had a good meeting with Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq Saturday.

In Washington, officials, had little foreknowledge of policies that might be initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, but said India and the United States had established warmer ties since Indira Gandhi's visit there in 1980.

Gandhi assassins shot in guardhouse, report says

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper has said that Indira Gandhi's assassins were not gunned down moments after they struck last Wednesday, as officially reported, but were taken to a guardhouse and shot several minutes later.

The Sunday Times said the two Sikh security guards who shot the Indian Prime Minister, apparently surrendered and were led to the residence guardhouse.

There, according to an intelligence source, a scuffle broke out and they were shot, the paper reported.

One of the killers, named as Beant Singh, was killed and the other, Sarwan Singh, was wounded and taken to hospital.

The Sunday Times said: "It seems that after the two assassins had shot Mrs. Gandhi they surrendered to members of the para-military border guard."

"Precisely what happened there is not known but, according to one intelligence source, Beant Singh suddenly grabbed for one of his captors' guns and Sarwan Singh pulled a small dagger from his turban."

Mr. Borge on Friday night told electoral police who will be stationed at the doors of polling places that they must be neutral to avoid giving Nicaragua's "enemies" a pretext for further criticism.

The ballots feature the familiar Spanish initials of the Sandinista Front in the centre of an arrangement of the other parties, determined by lottery.

The 3,028 polling places have facilities for citizens to vote in private, fold their ballots and deposit them in wooden ballot boxes.

The Defence Ministry said 38 rebels were killed in fighting Wednesday through Friday in Jinotega and Nueva Segovia provinces in the north and San Juan Del Norte province in the south east.

COLUMN

Italian beauty becomes India's 'first lady'

NEW DELHI (R) — While her husband, India's new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, stood calmly by the funeral pyre of his mother Saturday, Sonia Gandhi wept uncontrollably.

Indira Gandhi's assassination last Wednesday has placed Rajiv's 36-year-old Italian wife unexpectedly in the political limelight. Those who know her say she has increasingly underplayed her foreignness in recent years.

Sonia has kept a low profile among the Italian community in New Delhi where, glamorous and beautiful, she was something of a socialite in the days when Rajiv was an airline pilot with no political aspirations.

Rajiv met Sonia Maino at Cambridge University in England when he was studying engineering and she, languages. They married in January 1969 and have two children: a son, Rahul, and a daughter, Priyanka.

As late as April 1983, Sonia said she had no intention of entering active politics — in marked contrast to Indira Gandhi's other daughter-in-law, Sanjay's widow Maneka who split from the prime minister's household two years ago to form her own opposition political party.

Maneka's rebellion made Sonia, Indira Gandhi's favoured daughter-in-law.

Queen accused of neglecting north

SHEFFIELD, England (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II was accused Saturday to govern more concern for economically deprived northern England by attending its horse races and keeping at home here.

The call came from the Bishop of Sheffield, the right Rev. David Lunn, in a speech to his diocesan synod in this northern city.

"We are a United Kingdom," he said. "I'm sorry the Queen has no home in the north of England. Could she not come to Doncaster races as often as Ascot?"

The press office at Buckingham Palace, the British monarchy's London home, did not comment directly on the bishop's remarks, but said that the Queen's attendance at the Ascot races in southern England was a long-established annual tradition.

It also noted that the Queen frequently visits northern England when she stays at her Scottish home, Balmoral Castle.

Mayor arrested for alleged mafia ties

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — Police on Saturday arrested a former Christian Democrat mayor of this island capital on charges of mafia-related criminal activities authorities announced.

Vito Ciminino was arrested in his Palermo apartment, where he had been held under police surveillance since Tuesday, police officials here said.

The former mayor had been ordered into forced exile in the village of Patre in the eastern coast of the island three weeks ago while authorities investigated his alleged mafia ties.

French Communist Party founder dies

PARIS (R) — Boris Souvarine, a former companion of Soviet leaders Lenin and Trotsky and co-founder of the French Communist Party, died in Paris aged 90, his family said Saturday night.

In 1914 Souvarine helped create the Third International — an organisation to unite the working classes of all countries — which led to the 1917 revolution in Russia.

He was expelled from the Third International in 1924 after criticising purges in the Soviet Communist Party by Stalin. Lenin's successor, Souvarine took refuge in France the following year and later became a French citizen.

He had remained out of politics. He died of a heart attack on Thursday in Paris hospital, his family said.

Space drug contaminated

WASHINGTON (AP) — A drug created in space by America's first industry-sponsored astronaut has been contaminated and possibly destroyed, the McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Friday.

The firm hopes some day to market the mystery drug to treat a disease affecting millions of people, but did not have an explanation for the contamination, it said.

The drug, a hormone, was used in the equipment in the future. The drug, a hormone, was used in the equipment in the future.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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FIT WORTH MORE THAN POINTS

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ Q43
♥ 854
♦ AKJ874
♣ 2

WEST EAST
♠ 7 ♠ K52
♥ J1092 ♥ AKQ76
♦ 62 ♦ Q
♣ J108765 ♣ AJ94

SOUTH
♠ AJ10986
♥ 3
♦ 10953
♣ K3

The bidding:
East South West North
1♥ 1♠ 2♥ 3♦
3♥ 3♠ 4♥ 4♠
5♥ 5♠ 6♥ Pass
Dble Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Don't be surprised if, one day, you see a blue camper drive by with decals on the panels promoting the 1985 Spring North American Championships, to be held in Montreal next March. It is Yvan and Rolande Pageau of Montreal, on their way to playing bridge in 365 different clubs across the United States and Canada before ending up in their home city of Montreal on the opening day of the 1985

spring tournament.

The Pageaus' odyssey started at the 1984 Championships in San Antonio, Texas last March. On the evening before setting out, they topped their section in a game at that tournament.

Rolande Pageau showed good judgment and earned a top score on this deal.

When East competed to five hearts, Mrs. Pageau had to decide what to do with the South hand. As the cards lie, five hearts would have been defeated one trick. However, that was too close to call.

Although her hand was not strong in terms of high cards, the playing strength was tremendous because of her fit for diamonds and the fact that the king of clubs was likely to be behind the ace.

So Mrs. Pageau wisely decided to carry on to five spades. East doubled and there the auction ended.

West led the jack of hearts, and the play was soon over. Declarer ruffed the second heart, crossed to the ace of diamonds and ran the queen of spades. When that held, she repeated the finesse and ended up with an overtrick when she was able to discard her two clubs on dummy's long diamonds.